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No. 9

Love and Edelweiss.

'Twas only a tiny blossom,
That, plucked from a mountain height,
Concealed in its velvet petals
This message of rare delight—

"I love you." The passing breezes
Repeated the story old;
"I love you"—it seemed imprinted
In the blossom's heart of gold.

"I love you." The subtle fragrance
Was breathing the sweet refrain;
And birds in the dim old forests
Seemed singing it o'er again.

"I love you." Ah, lips that are faithful,
And heart that is true to me,
The flower has carried your message
Far over the deep blue sea.

For tho' but a tiny blossom,
And plucked from a mountain height,
I read in its velvet petals
A message of rare delight.

GENIE L. and FLORENCE JOSEPHINE BOYCE.

Recreation, Health and Wealth.

Recreation brings health; health is wealth, and leads to other wealth; therefore recreation is wealth, or, at least, leads to the attainment of wealth. We must have recreation; recreation for the mind as well as for the body. The monotony of life, the daily toil, agreeable as it may sometimes be, kills more persons than one takes note of. On no class of workers does the discharge of unchanging, unvaried duties make a heavier or more burdensome impression than on the self-supporting women of this country. They do not complain. It would be useless, for bread must come and only toil can bring it. Teachers, clerks, operatives in mills, toil on until nature revolts and demands to be appeased. What then? Life must be saved. What can they do to sustain it, to add a little to its length? How many overworked women and girls long for the life and work that takes them into the open air, into the sunny fields, the shady woods; into the quiet homely scenes in the country that minister so beneficially to weary minds and bodies.

There are several industries that may be undertaken in the country, or even near or in cities, that provide recreation in the open air, and bring health, and some wealth. A school teacher was told by her physician that she could not teach longer except at the cost of her life; she must change her occupation and be out of doors as much as possible. She became a bee keeper and a most successful one at length, having several hundred colonies of bees and employing several women to assist her. Health returned, and a new and delightful life opened before her. It is of bee-keeping I wish to write as an occupation for women who desire to gain recreation, health, and some degree of wealth.

In the first place, honey, as both food and medicine, is unknown to the majority of the people. Although millions of pounds are gathered annually, yet it is practically unknown except as an occasional luxury on the tables of the people generally. Therefore there is a market for honey, and the market generally has never been over supplied. Occasionally there is a surplus in a large market where many beekeepers send their products, but if the crop were distributed properly the demand now, or the demand that might be created, would not be

supplied. As to the qualifications of a beekeeper: Some women doubtless cannot become bee-keepers because they are "afraid of bees" and cannot conquer their timidity. The majority, however, may become bee-keepers if they wish to, and to such, after a while, bees have no more terrors than flies. The belief on the part of some that bees instinctively select certain persons as enemies has no foundation in fact. Women are, and may become, bee-keepers *par excellence*. The work is suited to them and they to it.

As to bee-keeping itself there is no difficulty about it. After the principles are learned, after the natural problem is solved, common sense is quite enough. In an apiary properly conducted there is nothing that a woman cannot do. Generally there is nothing heavier to lift, or to carry, than a hive, and as this is in several parts it is easily done. If it be necessary to move a colony help may be needed, but there is usually no occasion to move colonies. The work is light and entertaining, for the operations of the bees never lose their charm. They are simply marvelous, and the bee-keeper, be it man or woman, is never tired of studying them. Again, the work is in the open air, in a shady orchard perhaps, near the house and workshop, where the hum of the bees and song of birds make continual melody. The work in an apiary properly conducted is, moreover, not so great as may be imagined. The object is to do just what is required at the right moment, and leave the bees undisturbed as much as possible. Therefore, in connection with bee-keeping, even in large apiaries, one may be engaged in some other work part of the time, if it be at hand. Housework, sewing, reading, writing, cultivation of flowers and small fruits, or greenhouse work, will not interfere with work in the apiary. The cultivation of flowers, for pleasure or market, serves a double purpose, for the flowers furnish honey. The raspberry is one of the best honey plants, and if in or near an apiary, yields two crops—honey and fruit. The preparation of honey for market is women's work, and, indeed, has been always, for in almost every apiary the "women folks" are expected to do this part of the work, and by their suggestions oftentimes a greater neatness and attractiveness is given to the form in which the product is offered for sale. Bee-keeping in all its branches is delightful, and may be made lucrative, more or less, according to the circumstances under which it is conducted. In another article I shall be able to inform you how most economically to begin the occupation of bee-keeping.

JULIA ALLYN.

The Seventeen-Year Locust.

Mr. Churchill says, in the May number of your MAGAZINE, that these insects do but little damage. But if he had lived here in 1888, and had been a fruit grower, he would have thought differently. They were here by the million. The trees were covered with them, and all my young apple and pear trees were badly injured by them, and even some of my larger trees. The smaller limbs were bored full of holes, and the next year these limbs died or broke down and left the trees in bad condition.

I have never seen a description of the instrument used by these insects in boring. It is a wonderful machine. I will try to describe it, but, as I am not an entomologist, my description

will not be in scientific terms. I procured one of the largest female cicadas and examined her under a magnifier. The boring instrument is a hard horn-like substance about half an inch long, perfectly pointed, in color like the sting of a bee, and very near the point is a slightly flattened enlargement on each side. This enlargement can be seen only with a glass. This instrument is jointed close to the body of the insect, and when not in use is shut up like the blade of a pocket knife by being pressed against the abdomen on the under side, where it fits perfectly into an elongated indentation that was evidently made for it. In this indentation, under the boring instrument, (which, for brevity, I will hereafter call the borer,) lies a flexible tube, which is used in depositing the eggs in the bored holes.

I had carefully examined the limbs on which these insects had worked, and had found from three to six eggs in each hole, and that the holes were full of sawdust. Now, if the holes were made by forcing in a sharp instrument like an awl, how account for the sawdust? And the holes were so made, apparently, as I watched the process on the trees. Well, I thought I would see if the insect I had captured would show me how she did the work, so I confined her in a very limited space under a strong magnifier and watched her for more than an hour. At last my patience was well rewarded. The cicada extended the borer, not on a straight line with her body, but leaving it dropped at a small angle, and instantly set it in motion. I then saw that the borer was split longitudinally into two perfect halves, the faces fitting together with such nicety that no division was apparent when the instrument was not in action. The two halves now played back and forth with the rapidity of lightning, the alternately forward movement of each half being about the sixteenth of an inch. I have said that this borer had, near the point, a slightly flattened enlargement on each side. I now firmly confined the insect, placing this enlargement of the borer under a microscope, when I beheld what appeared like a circular saw, on the circumference of which were curiously cut teeth, and on the upper surface of the disk were raised lines running at right angles with the body of the borer, resembling the lines of fine file teeth, and so arranged that they would hold slightly when thrust into the wood.

We can now see how easily this instrument, when in action, finds its way into the tender wood of the young limbs of our fruit trees. When the hole is fully bored the insect presses the borer upwards and introduces beneath it her flexible egg depositor, placing the first egg as near the bottom as possible, the next a little above it, and so on, making a row nearly to the top. I thought that this insect was furnished with more perfect tools for its work than man had yet succeeded in furnishing himself with.

Galena, Mo.

U. M. FISK.

The man who doesn't fear something better than himself always fears something worse.

It is as bad to cover up the blind eye in a horse trade as it is to rob a man after you have knocked him down with a sandbag.

One of the times when a woman forgets to be charitable is when she hears that some other woman has been saying that she doesn't look near as young as she used to.

Cobœa scandens.

Among quick-growing ornamental climbing plants there is none handsomer or which will more quickly cover a large space than the *Cobœa scandens*. Its rapidity of growth is remarkable, and in a rich soil, with a warm atmosphere and a good supply of moisture the shoots can almost be seen to grow. The foliage is ample, and each leaf consists of three pairs of leaflets. The leaf stem is furnished with tendrils by which the plant clings to string, twigs, branches, or whatever is provided for it to run on. The flowers are borne singly at the axils of the leaves. They are large, bell shaped, in color a shade of violet; they are produced continuously while the plant grows. For planting outside to run over a porch it is best to start the seeds rather early in spring and thus have strong



COBŒA SCANDENS.

plants to put out when the weather is warm and settled. The plant serves an excellent purpose as a climber in a window conservatory or a warm greenhouse, and thus treated it is perennial, and can be easily propagated by cuttings and layers. In planting the seeds it is best to observe the practice of placing the seeds edgewise with the eye down, otherwise, the seed being large and flat, it is difficult for the germinating plant to push the seed up through the soil. At no time should the soil about the plant be allowed to become dry, as it is a great check to the growth. *Cobœa scandens* is a native of Mexico and was first cultivated by a Spanish priest by the name of Cobo.

A Green Turfing Plant for the Shade.

Veronica repens is recommended as a good plant to cover the ground where grass fails to grow, under trees and in other shady places. Sometimes the projection of a bay window will make a shade on a small space that will prevent grass growing, and again the shade close by the side of a building may have the same effect. In such places a green surface is highly desirable. *Veronica repens* is a low perennial plant, with small foliage, and produces very small

blue flowers. The stems creep along the ground, rooting at the joints. The seed is somewhat expensive, but as it is quite fine, and as the plant is continually propagating itself by runners and annually dropping its seeds, a little will suffice for a considerable space. The best time to sow the seed is in the fall, and if it does not appear the same season it will in the spring. The seed should be carefully and thoroughly mixed with several times its bulk of sand to aid in its distribution, and be sowed on ground which has been loosened and raked fine. Raking or covering after sowing is unnecessary.

Notes and Comments.

Abutilons are the easiest plants for amateurs to commence with.

The best winter-flowering fuchsias are *Speciosa* and *Earl of Beaconsfield*.

On small plants of oleanders the double varieties frequently produce semi-double flowers.

Pomegranates must not suffer in summer for want of water, but in winter it should be very sparingly given.

The germination of canna seeds may be hastened by pouring hot water on them and soaking ten or twelve hours.

Abronia seeds should have the husks removed before planting, and after they are up give them the sunniest place possible.

Seeds of *cobœa scandens* should be planted edgewise in moderately moist soil and then placed in a warm sunny situation.

To grow cannas to perfection they should be given a deep well enriched soil, a sunny situation and an abundant supply of water in dry weather.

If a shrub becomes awkward or ill-shaped cut it nearly to the ground. This will cause it to throw up vigorous shoots, which, with a little care and attention, can be so trained as to produce handsome specimens.

For late flowering mignonette seed should be sown about the middle of July. If given a deep well enriched soil and sufficient space for the plants to properly develop themselves the flower spikes will be enormous.

In Mexico, the home of the dahlia, its flowers are always single, and cannot be induced to assume the double form. It is said that if the roots of our best double sorts are taken there they will, in one season, return to their original type.

For bedding out plants in light sandy soil nothing will prove more satisfactory than petunias or portulacca. In a heavy loam or clayey soil the geranium is perfectly at home, and will make a finer display than any other bedding plant.

To grow balsams to great perfection the seed should be sown where the plants are wanted to bloom as soon as the ground is in a proper condition. Give them a very deep well enriched soil, and thin them out so that they will be at least two feet apart.

Hibiscus rosa sinensis and its varieties can be repotted whenever they require it. As they are everblooming plants they can be shifted or repotted at any time. To bloom them well do not give too much root room. Bone dust is an excellent fertilizer for them.

Kolreuteria paniculata is a small round headed tree, bearing late in July large panicles of brilliant golden yellow flowers. In the autumn months the leaves assume a fine yellow hue. It is of rapid growth, perfectly free from all insect pests, and deserves a place on all small lawns.

Hibiscus Moscheutos is the rose mallow so common in the saline marshes of the eastern portions of the United States, and well deserves a place in all mixed borders where hardy perennial plants are grown. When removed from its native haunts and given a deep well enriched soil the flowers will be greatly improved in size and color.

After oleanders have attained a height of eight or ten inches it is best to pinch off the stalks at about the second or third joint so as to

cause the plant to branch, and after these shoots are sufficiently grown pinch them back. Continue this process until the plant reaches the desired, or blooming, size, and a thick bushy specimen will be the result, and, of course, blossoms will be more abundant.

Cut flowers in vases should be given fresh water every morning, the dead buds and decayed leaves taken away, and the ends of the stalks cut off. Remove all leaves, buds and flowers from that part of the stalk within the vase. Do not expose the flowers to a hot sun. Cut flowers thus treated will remain in perfection for a considerable length of time.

Canna robusta is, as its name indicates, a robust growing species. Under favorable circumstances it will attain a height of eight feet. The leaves are almost as large, about two and a half feet in length by twelve inches in width. In color they are a deep reddish bronze on a dark green ground. The plant rarely blooms.

Golden Queen mignonette is one of the best of the various types of recent introduction. When given sufficient space it grows from ten to twelve inches in height and about eight inches in diameter at the base. The flower spikes are large and dense, and at a short distance have a bright golden appearance.

Lilium lancifolium præcox is one of the most beautiful of lilies, and can be grown to great perfection by planting it in the open border in good rich soil, so deep that the bulb can be covered at least six inches. A partially shaded situation should be chosen if possible. Avoid disturbing the bulbs as much as possible.

A good specimen of the dwarf horse chestnut is a shrub of unsurpassed beauty. When well grown it stools from the root, forming a close bush much wider than high. It has digitate, or five parted, leaves, and the flowers are produced in feathery spikes. The individual flowers are of a cream color with reddish tipped anthers, and have a sweet agreeable odor. The plant blooms about the end of June. It is offered in catalogues under the name of *Pavia macrostachya*.

CHAS. E. PARNELL.

Mulch in the Garden.

In many years experience in both fruit and vegetable gardening I have learned the benefits of thorough mulching, so that I prize the advantages to be gained by such treatment to an extent far beyond what I formerly supposed possible. While it adds more or less, according to the fertilizing qualities of materials used, to the fertility of the soil, it serves also to keep the surface mellow, retains moisture in the time of drouth, and keeps down weeds and grass around currant, gooseberry and raspberry bushes, etc., and in some seasons makes all the difference between a good yield of fruit and an almost total failure.

Frequent and thorough culture, by which the surface is kept mellow and porous, has the same effect as a mulch to retain moisture, and where the soil is already rich enough answers as well, if carefully and frequently attended to, but requires more labor. Annual mulching of currants, gooseberries, blackcaps and blackberries, in late winter or early spring, I have practiced for many years, and with the most satisfactory results. For several years past now I have, too, made a practice of applying a surface mulch after the first hoeing of early peas and at the second hoeing (not hilling, as I practice nothing but level culture for all garden crops,) of sweet corn, pole beans, etc., and have found the effect of such treatment very beneficial. I shall follow this practice the coming season even more largely than heretofore if spared to conduct a season's operations in my garden.

Franklin, N. Y. E. J. BROWNELL.

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Chrysanthemums.

If the rose may be said to have a rival it is the chrysanthemum. Both are regal flowers, and while the rose has enjoyed unbounded popularity and esteem for ages, the chrysanthemum has achieved a deserving popularity in a comparatively short time. It is only a few years since this magnificent flower has been appreciated, and its value as an ornamental plant for fall and early winter blooming has been fully realized in this country, although for a much longer period it has formed the central attraction in the great floral exhibitions in Europe. It is but a few years since chrysanthemum shows were unknown in this country, but now the exhibitions of this immensely popular flower are each fall numbered by scores.

The chrysanthemum is not classed among the hardy plants, although they come pretty near the border line. The writer has succeeded in wintering good plants in the open border in central Maine with merely a generous covering of forest leaves and an abundance of snow, which remained until some time in April.

There are three leading varieties of this flower—the Chinese, bearing large open flowers; the Pompon, quite the opposite of the former, with an abundance of small double flowers; and the Japanese, with fringe-like flowers. The propagation and cultivation of the chrysanthemum is quite easy, because the plants can be quickly and readily raised from cuttings and by dividing the old root-stalks, and from suckers. Plants from cuttings are the best, and the only ones which should be employed for specimen plants. Those who make a specialty of this class of flowers grow them continuously under glass. Good strong cuttings are rooted in May. The plants are potted in the smallest sized pots, then changed to larger ones, as the plants progress in size. In June or July the plants are set on benches, in soil five or six inches deep, the plants from a foot and a half to two feet apart. They are pinched back so as to give four to six stalks to each. For out-door culture through the summer the plants may be kept in pots plunged in the soil, repotting once or twice during the season. When the nights become cool in October or November, carry them to the house, where they should bloom for several weeks.

Numerous new seedlings are being continually produced, so that varieties and forms multiply very fast. Over one hundred new seedlings were distributed last season, and out of the lot more than a dozen ranked among the very finest sorts. Just so long as there are produced new types and new shades of color, just so long will the interest in the cultivation of this princely flower be kept up.

L. F. ABBOTT.

The Fruit Garden.

One of the important things requisite to success with small fruits is the preparation of the soil previous to planting. In fact, it may be said that this is the first and chief requisite, because if the ground is not properly tilled, enriched and cleared of weeds and foul growth, failure must inevitably result. Soil filled with live witch-grass roots cannot in any sense be fitted for strawberries or any of the bush fruits. But by one or two years tilling a witch-grass sod may be made into a very good site for the small-fruit garden. Land should be tilled in hoed crops at least one year, and better two or three after turning of the greensward before planting out to small fruits. No amount of labor can make up for this work after the plants are set. They need a mellow soil and one free from grass and foul growth. When witch-grass and other troublesome grasses and weeds which are hard to eradicate, gain a foothold simultaneously with the fruits, and increase in growth and vigor from large applications of dressing, which is a necessity in growing the small fruits to perfection, the cultivator will find it up-hill work to save his plants from being entirely choked and rendered worthless. In the case of strawberries, if the witch-grass retains its foot-

hold from an overturned sod it will choke out the strawberry plants in spite of all exertions and painstaking. Such land should be turned over early in spring, running the plow fully eight inches deep—ten inches is better. Witch-grass can't stand being buried deep. Cultivate the furrows thoroughly with some one of the improved harrows, working in a good dressing of stable manure, and plant to corn or potatoes the first season. Keeping out of sight every plant of witch-grass that appears will give a nearly clean field by fall. Late in November turn the sod to the weather and frosts of winter, and the next season dress heavily and plant to potatoes. The spring following plow in another coat of composted manure, and apply on the furrows, and harrow, in 800 pounds of any good brand of phosphate to the acre, and you have a good site for any of the small fruits, possibly excepting the gooseberry. This fruit, to succeed to its best, needs somewhat different soil, location and treatment.

It is better, because more convenient to cultivate with the horse, to lay out the fruit garden in oblong form, having the rows running the longest way, making calculations to have ample room in which to turn at the ends. Blackberries and raspberries should occupy contiguous sites, and the plants must be kept within bounds by persistent thinning and cutting of suckers. Next to these may come the currants, leaving ample room between; then the strawberries. Proper distances for planting are:

6 feet by 6 feet for Blackberries.
4 feet by 4 feet for Raspberries.
5 feet by 5 feet for Currants.
1 foot by 3 or 4 feet for Strawberries.

L. F. A.

Foliage Plants for Rooms.

Plants which will endure and flourish in ordinary living rooms, retaining their foliage in good form, are exceedingly desirable plants. Our experience enables us to corroborate fully the expressions in relation to the value of the plants here mentioned and republished from the *Gardeners' Chronicle*:

"While there are several handsome leaved foliage plants which are well adapted for culture in rooms and halls, the one best suited to the purpose is *aspidistra lurida* and its variegated variety. Well suited as some of the palms are, and the India-rubber plant, still the *aspidistra*, with its thick and somewhat leathery leaves and shining surface, from which a dust deposit can be cleansed so readily, seems to claim to take the top of the list. A plant known to exist in good condition for two years in a



ASPIDISTRA LURIDA.

room, seems to illustrate all the characteristics of a first-rate subject. The variegated variety appears to last as well as the green type, and they both will stand a good amount of shade and imperfect light. Too often the *aspidistra* is allowed to suffer for want of water, and it should not be in too great a dry warmth of atmosphere. It is more of a moisture-loving plant than is generally supposed, and we have

found plants do well when standing in an earthenware pan, with about an inch of water in it; it is a plant that well repays attention and cultivation. Next to the *aspidistra* comes *ficus elastica*. It is an excellent subject for culture in living rooms, as gas, a dry atmosphere, and dust, do not seem to affect it; it grows quickly, and when well looked after, is always ornamental. We have seen examples grown in this way, in comparatively small pots, that have kept their leaves in good health right down to the base, and of a good green color. It is a matter of attention. What is required is, that a damp sponge be passed over the leaves daily to remove the dust; it is an attention that has an important bearing upon the well-being of the plant. It is a subject requiring plenty of pot room for the first three or four years, shifting to larger sizes as fast as the pots become filled with roots. It is a large absorbent of water,

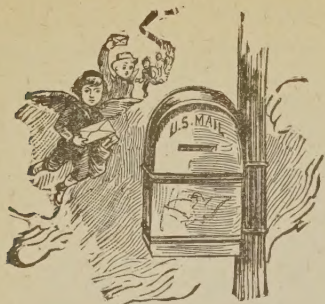


FIGUS ELASTICA.

and a very slight dressing of some fertilizer once a week or ten days will be found of great value. The best palms for rooms are *Geonoma gracilis*, *Seaforthia elegans*, *Phoenix rupicola* and *reclinata*, the *Kentias*, and *Latania borbonica*. *Phoenix reclinata* is of a stiff habit, but there is a toughness about the foliage which adapts it for house culture. The broad dark shining green leaves of the *Latania* are well known. All three are plants of slow growth; the soil should be fairly stiff and well drained, and a deep rather than a wide pot appears to suit them best, as they go down and afterwards spread laterally. *Yucca recurva* should be placed among the best indoor evergreen plants. Its long lance-shaped recurved leaves are of a thick texture and easily cleansed. It is a subject of graceful habit, and looks remarkably well on a sideboard. It does best in a rather strong loam, well drained, and the pots standing in an earthenware saucer containing some water. It is the dry atmosphere of rooms that tells against plants, and so the daily sponging is a matter of supreme importance. And they always seem grateful for a summer shower. They can be stood out in it for a short time and then returned to the house greatly refreshed and invigorated for further service."

One of the most unique novelties at the World's Fair will be a huge map of the United States, exhibited by the Coast Survey. It will be about 400 feet square and will be placed horizontally on the Exposition grounds and a large building erected over it. This building will be provided with galleries and pathways on the inside so as to allow visitors to walk over the whole United States without touching it. The model will be made of plaster of paris, and will show the exact height of mountains, the depth of rivers and the curvature of the earth.

—Chicago Tribune.



OUR LETTER BOX.

In this department we will be pleased to answer any questions, relating to Flowers, Vegetables, and Plants, or to hear of the experiences of our readers.
JAMES VICK.

The Magazine in its Present Form.

JAMES VICK:—Although I have reconciled myself to the change in the MAGAZINE, I hope you will continue to instruct your customers in the care of flowers and plants just the same. Never mind the stories, we get enough of them in other papers.
Albany, N. Y. MRS. M. H.

Narcissus Buds Not Opening.

JAMES VICK:—Can any one of your Magazine readers tell me what the trouble is with my narcissus? I have two rows with 150 buds on them and only two blooms, the rest all blighted. Last year I had twenty-five blooms. Have them six inches apart. Shall be pleased to hear of a remedy.
Utica, N. Y. E. T. H.

Black Fly and White Worm.

JAMES VICK:—I see by your MAGAZINE some of your subscribers are troubled with the little fly that causes the white worm. I think I have a remedy they will find effectual, and will send it to you for their benefit: A teaspoonful of copperas dissolved in a little water, and then enough water added to make two quarts. Water about twice a week, being careful not to get it on the foliage. Several applications may be necessary but will do no harm as it is quite a fertilizer.
MRS. D. VAN DUZEN.

Japan Pinks.

JAMES VICK:—These little dwarf plants are a treasure in the garden. They are biennials which bloom the first year and last three or four years. They are most useful in small bouquets, and extremely handsome mixed with sweet alyssum. The mixed single varieties make a handsome and useful border. Their only fault is lack of perfume, but a few carnations tucked in here and there remedies this defect. I grow them for their beauty and lasting qualities in a bouquet.
M. A. H.

Keeping Celery.

JAMES VICK:—I found a way to keep celery during the winter. In fall I put a long box in the garden three feet deep, and when cold weather approached I took up my celery and laid it lengthwise in the box, covering it with newspapers; another layer of celery then of paper, and kept on so doing until the box was filled. I then put thick paper on top and covered with a lid of boards. In this manner I kept it until after Christmas,—in fact, until it was all gone.
Pottsville, Pa. MRS. C. J. S.

Abutilons.

JAMES VICK:—My abutilons have flourished all winter, loaded with blossoms. I have no plants so satisfactory, taken all together, as these, unless it is the class of single fuchsias and geraniums that bloom almost constantly. I have found a teaspoonful of ammonia to one pail of warm water, once a week, a sufficient fertilizer or stimulator through the winter to make all my plants flourish except the ivy geranium, and as they were diseased from the start I do not attribute their condition to the free use of ammonia.
Mrs. H.

Plants Not Blooming.

JAMES VICK:—Can you tell me why my pæonies don't bloom? They have been set out four years, and never have bloomed. A lilac that was large enough to bloom when we moved on the place thirteen years ago had three blooms on it two years ago, and that is all it has had in the thirteen years.
Gravity, Iowa. MRS. V. M.

It is probable that the rich prairie soil has kept the plants growing too freely to allow them to bloom. Yet they will.

Kerosene Emulsion for Worms in Pots.

JAMES VICK:—Has anyone ever tried the kerosene emulsion for the worms in pots which seems to be a very common nuisance? I have been afraid to risk it when I had only one plant of a sort. A great many times we are recommended to use leaf mold. I tried it twice and found too many insects and worms in it. Once we took a great deal of pains to get it for our callas, and just as they had got nicely to growing, we found there were small worms and minute white

bugs, no larger than the point of a small needle but very lively, all through the soil. I tried scooping the insects out and throwing away; taking off the surface soil and baking it, giving the kerosene water, but they would soon appear again. At last I thought callas were plenty and if I killed mine they would be small loss, so I put in an extra quantity of kerosene and that dose settled them and I never noticed that it hurt the callas at all.

Lobster Cactus.

JAMES VICK:—I would like to tell the readers of the MAGAZINE what a satisfactory plant the Epiphyllum cactus is for me. I let it rest from February to April, putting it away in a box covered with cloth, which I keep in my sitting room. I bring it to the light in April and water enough to promote growth; let it grow through the summer, not keeping the soil very wet; it begins blooming the latter part of November and continues to be loaded with flowers until February. I consider it one of my finest plants. It is easy of cultivation, but must be kept from frost, Shott, Mo. MRS. A. F.

Calla Buds Blasting.

JAMES VICK:—What makes my calla buds blast after they are full grown? Everyone says "How nice your calla looks!" The leaves are a rich dark green, thick and leathery, three and four feet high. It has the sun all the morning at a southeast window. I have tried every way that I have ever heard of for potting and managing, but all are more or less failures. Last summer I set them in the ground till the last of August, then potted in soil half mud and half sand from the pond. It seemed to be just suited, rapidly filled the pots with roots, and a bud started soon after the leaves, but not a flower all winter, only six blasted buds.
X,

Cinerarias from Seed.

JAMES VICK:—As you ask in your May MAGAZINE to hear from some subscribers who have had good success in fine seeds, I would say I had one paper of your cinerarias; I divided equally with a friend, then only put in part of my half, about fifteen seeds, I think, from these I have eleven strong, healthy plants. My treatment was: coals from a wood fire for drainage put in a tin box with holes made in the bottom as I could not get any pots, and then the box filled with common garden soil, covered with glass till the little plants made their appearance. I kept in a west window in a moderately warm room with just enough water to keep them moist. Some of the leaves now, this twenty-third of May, measure 2½ inches.
MRS. A. A. OVITT.

Successful Calla Growing.

JAMES VICK:—I want to tell you about a calla I have. It is seven years old, and its treatment has been to set it in the ground each spring as soon as danger from frost is over, and in the fall shake off all the earth and take off all extra roots, and repot it in old manure, using only a little garden soil immediately about the roots, and water freely with warm water. Its stalks are simply enormous, and it gets taller than myself, 5 feet 4 inches, and last year it gave me eight large blossoms, some measuring 6½x7½ inches. Does't it do well? Seven leaves is the highest it ever attains to. It has now its fifth bloom since repotting last fall.
Brookfield, N. Y. MRS. W. J. W.

A Trio of Questions.

JAMES VICK:—What treatment does water hyacinth require to insure success in the house? Is brugmansia a good plant for house culture? What time shall I plant Marguerite carnations to have them blossom during the winter months?
Crete, Neb. M. E. S.

The so-called water hyacinth, Pontederia crassipes, requires only to be kept in a dish of water in the house and it will grow and bloom.

The brugmansias, or daturas, are not desirable as house plants.

It is said that the Marguerite carnations, with proper care, will bloom in four months from the time the seed is sown.

Asparagus.

JAMES VICK:—Will you tell me how to care for asparagus? Is it necessary to put salt around the roots in spring? Three years ago we set some roots; they grow splendidly when you do not cut them, but we do not get enough for table. Please answer in the MAGAZINE.

Salt is a favorite 'dressing for an asparagus bed in the fall with some cultivators, others disregard it entirely, depending on an annual dressing of stable manure, and get excellent results. Probably the plants mentioned above were cut too soon. Asparagus plants should not be cut until the third year after planting, and then but lightly.

Blooming of Tuberose Bulbs.

JAMES VICK:—Will the bulbs which have flowered one year, if taken up and replanted the following year, flower again at once, and so on indefinitely? Suppose the case of bulbs improperly wintered, so that the

flower germ is killed, will it be formed again so as to flower the second year, or are such bulbs irretrievably ruined?
C. M. A.

Tuberose bulbs which have once bloomed are thereafter useless. The young bulbs grow until they have attained full size, then bloom once, and with few exceptions, once only. If the flower stem included in the full-sized matured bulb has been killed by exposure to frost, the bulb, when planted in the spring, will grow and produce offsets, but will not bloom.

Lilies After Blooming—Cannas.

JAMES VICK:—Will you inform me how to treat the Easter lily through the summer, as I never had one before? One of my neighbors told me it should be put in the cellar to die down till fall, but it is too nice, and is growing; it has two new shoots started. I have been told that they will grow but never bloom again. Is that so? If it is I must have another one, for I think it is too nice to be without. Will the other lilies and canas live in the ground, out of doors, through the winter and start up in the spring again?
Woodstown, N. J. JANE E. U.

It is not best to depend for further bloom on lily bulbs which have once bloomed in pots. Their vitality is more or less weakened, and new, strong bulbs are far more reliable. In the spring the bulbs which have bloomed can be turned out into the open ground. Most kinds of lilies will survive in winter when planted out, but it is best to give them a covering of leaves in autumn. Cannas must be taken up before frost affects them, and given a secure place in a cellar or pit.

White Worms in Plant Pots.

JAMES VICK:—I see by your MAGAZINE that many of its readers are troubled by "those little white worms" in their plant pots. As I have had good success in getting rid of them I think I may help some one troubled in the same way. About the middle of winter I first noticed the flies, and soon the plants began to droop as though they needed water, but on investigation I found the soil full of the pests. I fixed them in the following manner: Take a common teaspoonful of warm soft water and dissolve enough soap in it to make a very slight suds. To this add two teaspoonfuls of kerosene, stir thoroughly and then apply to plants as you would in watering. If this is done carefully I think they will disappear. Perhaps in some cases this will have to be repeated once, but I believe not. It may be that the kerosene will hurt some kinds of plants, but it never did mine. I take your Magazine and like it very much indeed, and find lots of hints and advice worth knowing. Hoping this will help some one, I am
Respectfully yours,

Lily Lake, Ill.

M. J. WOODMAN.

An old German gardener advised the writer to use, in spring, when worms are likely to be most troublesome, a pepper tea, once a week for three weeks. It was made as follows: One teaspoonful ground white pepper to one quart boiling water. I have used it on all my plants, even a maidenhair fern, and put it on a little more than warm. The result has been an increased and very thrifty growth, and all the worms either died or moved away. The fern mentioned is now the finest one I ever saw.
Hudson, N. H. A. A.

Cedar and Other Plants for Hedges.

JAMES VICK:—Will you please inform me how to germinate the seeds of the red and white cedar? I have tried twice and failed to get them to germinate. Also, which would be the better for a hedge in a small village lot, cedar or Norway spruce?
Lawrenceville, Pa. B. F. M.

The seeds of arbor vitae, the plant most commonly known as white cedar, unless planted immediately after gathering will lie in the ground a year before germinating; and the seeds of red cedar usually remain in the ground for two years. If a hedge is wanted of either of these plants the proper way is to purchase the plants of the nurserymen. The Norway spruce is not suitable for a hedge in a small place. The red cedar we do not consider a good hedge plant. The arbor vitae well grown makes a good hedge. One of the very best plants for a hedge on a small place is the Japan quince. Its foliage is ample and handsome, in early spring the plants are covered with scarlet or crimson flowers, and the plants become very bushy and compact. The Japan quince is a healthy, vigorous plant, and seldom, if ever, troubled to any great extent with insects. Another excellent hedge plant for small places is the Japan privet, frequently called California privet. It is a strong, quick grower, with bright, glossy foliage, and makes a fine hedge if properly treated.

Repotting *Amaryllis*.

JAMES VICK:—I wonder how other people manage to repot and separate *Amaryllis Johnsonii*. I had a clump of seven in a twelve-inch pot. Last summer I set the clump in the ground, in the fall I slipped it back in the pot, then concluding there were too many bulbs for one pot, I managed to get three of them out of the snarl of roots, and potted each by itself; result, all the roots on each perished by a sort of dry rot, one started to grow and budded, but I thought it not good for the bulb to raise flowers without roots and pulled out the buds. Three of the clump gave me twenty-seven lilies, but the bulbs seemed to be rather loose, and when through blooming I find only very short roots and few of them, and the bulbs are somewhat wilted. The rest of the bulbs had perished like the others. Will they be likely to recruit during the summer? I knew *amaryllis* was apt to resent being meddled with, but did not expect they would be quite so touchy; because once when repotting them a few years ago, the bottom of one large bulb was broken entirely off, and it never showed any ill effect except that it did not flower the next season. Is there any way to make this *amaryllis* flower any earlier in an ordinary living room? I should prize it in winter, but the blossoms are not so much of a treat after the garden has been gay with flowers four or five weeks. L.

Canna Seed—Rex Begonias.

JAMES VICK:—Will you kindly tell me how to get canna seed to come up, as I have ordered seed of one or more kinds every spring, with my flowers, for four years, and never have had one to come up yet?

Also advise how to care for Rex begonias, as they are some of my favorites and I get very poor returns for money and time expended on them.

Standish, Mo.

MRS. DR. W.

Canna seed soaked several hours in hot water will have its shell so softened as to enable it to germinate after a time. Our own experience, however, favors cutting through the shell with a sharp knife or filing a small hole through it. The least hole is sufficient to allow the passage of water, thus swelling the seed and bursting the shell.

Rex begonias are suited with ordinary potting soil, and should stand in a good light, but shaded from direct sunlight. They want a moist atmosphere, and therefore are not adapted to an ordinary window or the usual treatment of house or room plants. They need a conservatory, or at least an enclosed window, where the air can be kept uniformly moist. Care should be taken to prevent water from falling on the leaves, which are thereby quickly spotted.

Is the *Gladiolus* Poisonous?

JAMES VICK:—Twice lately I have had occasion to clean out some *gladiolus* seed from the chaff for the sake of increased ease and accuracy in sowing. This I did by rubbing it out in my hands and then blowing out the chaffy dust while shaking it in a pan, after the custom of gardeners. On both occasions I was attacked within twenty-four hours by severe and painful skin poisoning, similar to that produced by *Rhus Toxicodendron*, but differing from that in that it lacked the characteristic vesicular eruption and watery exudation of ivy poisoning, and presented a more diffused and turgid swelling, inflamed and colored as in some forms of erysipelas, accompanied by intolerable burning and itching. The attack seemed confined to the face, neck, hands and wrists, the parts which were exposed to contact with the chaff and dust, lasted for about a week, was attended with feverish headache and sleepless nights, and followed by a considerable exfoliation of scar-skin from all the affected surfaces. I have never known an experience similar to this, and write to inquire if the same has occurred in the knowledge of any one else. Is the *gladiolus* poisonous? What would be an efficient remedy? I am very susceptible to such poisons, and reasoning from analogy, I used remedies adapted to ivy poison, but with little apparent advantage.

Kinsman, O.

WILBUR A. CHRISTY.

The experience related above corresponds with our knowledge of this subject founded on many years of observation. The seeds of *gladiolus* exude an oil which smears the hands and any part of the person coming in contact with it, and this oil evidently contains a poisonous principle which produces the effects which have been so well described by our correspondent. Like many other poisonous substances this oil has little or no effect on some persons while others it affects seriously. To what extent the poisonous principle which manifests itself in the seeds may pervade the other parts of this plant is not fully understood, but a number of plants belonging to the same botanical family—Iridaceæ—have acrid corms and rhizomes. The subject of poisonous plants is an important one, and we shall feel obliged to our readers who may put us in possession of

well authenticated facts in regard to the poisonous qualities of any of the wild or cultivated plants. As to poison ivy and poison sumach, their bad reputation is so well established and widely known that little needs to be said on that score, except that the unwary should always be put on their guard against them.

Lilies.

Mrs. A. A., of Sinclairville, N. Y., has several varieties of lilies, and complains that some of them do not come up; also inquiring what is to be done with the little bulbs found about the older ones in the spring.

We suppose that all who have cultivated several kinds of lily for some time have learned that but few varieties can be relied upon for permanence. Our native varieties, the tiger lily and the common white lily, *L. candidum*, are the most enduring, but even these are better if not much disturbed. Lilies, as a rule, like deep, natural mold, and this in a cool spot; the north side of a shaded hill, the shady side of a terrace, or any shaded spot with a moist cool soil, satisfies best the requirements. An excellent way to preserve the uniformity of soil temperature is by mulching with grass or leaves, or any suitable material; old pine needles when they are to be had form an excellent mulch. The bulbs as ordinarily planted in the garden, and with the soil unprotected, feel the heat of the summer's sun and suffer from it; so, also, there is no question that the bulbs fail to bloom on account of the great cold they sometimes experience in our severe winters when left in the garden unprotected. A covering of leaves in winter and summer will prove of great benefit to them. As to the little bulbs, we should not be very particular about them, and if taken away once in three years it is often enough. When the plants are in bloom it will be safe to supply them with liquid manure. Some cow manure applied to the surface of the ground in the fall will be good treatment, but do not dig in stable manure.

Freeseas, Fruits and Roses.

JAMES VICK:—Will you kindly tell me in the next issue of your Magazine how to make freeseas bloom? Our bulbs always multiply and have plenty of leaves, but no flowers. We treat them same as *amaryllis*, but it may not be right. What sort of soil is best for them? And do they want much water?

Also, do young trees, planted one year, need transplanting to make them bear? Our three little fruit trees, two cherries and one plum, were set out last year in February. That spring they bore a few blossoms, but no fruit. This year they have not even a blossom, but look well and thrifty.

Do strawberries need frequent transplanting, and what soil is best? Our garden has a good deal of clay in it, and we have added sand and manure, for flowers and strawberries.

I am very fond of roses, and am trying hard to grow some choice ones. Those that may not bloom this season out of doors I want to take into the house this fall. They are mostly teas. Will our garden soil do for potting them? I have had excellent success with the *La France*, both out of doors and in the house, but I suppose all roses are not so kind to the amateur as the *La France*.

Toledo, O.

M. E. C.

Strong bulbs of freeseas should be procured and potted as early as possible in the fall. A mixture of good garden loam and leaf mold makes a suitable soil. Keep the potted bulbs in a cool place during their early stage, and supply water liberally; as growth proceeds water in larger quantities will be useful, as the plants are good water subjects. The plants can be kept in a cold frame until the weather becomes too severe. When taken into the house a temperature of 60 to 65 degrees is sufficient.

Young fruit trees should not be expected to bear until they have attained age and size, and ability to produce. The first consideration in regard to young trees is their vigorous and healthy growth; fruiting will come in due time, and this time varies with different kinds of fruit, and even different varieties. It is sometimes advisable to remove the whole or a part of the blossoms which show themselves on some young fruit trees to prevent their bearing at the expense of their strength and future usefulness.

Two crops of strawberries are all that can be taken to advantage from a bed or plantation, and some of the best cultivators never take but one

crop and then turn the plants under and make a new plantation on fresh soil.

A good soil for potting roses in may be made by taking the loam a few inches in depth just below the sod of an old pasture ground and mixing it with one-fifth part each of leaf mold and sand, and some rotted cow manure. Roses in the house should be kept in a cool place, have their foliage frequently syringed, and whale oil soap and tobacco, or sulpho-tobacco soap, used to spray them with to prevent the action of the green fly.

Remarks and Inquiries.

JAMES VICK:—You request criticism and remarks from subscribers to your MAGAZINE, so I send you both, giving the pill first and the jelly after, in the fashion my mother did when I was a child. I have just finished reading L. G. Patterson's remarks on Sweet Corn, and said "where was this written?" No post mark. And that has happened in almost every number. You see we cannot plant corn till the middle or last of May, and would certainly lose our crop if we planted in April. So our friend probably lives in the Middle States.

Now about stories: I think that we can find plenty of them elsewhere, and information in regard to plants and vegetables, with a recipe or two, as in the May number, is much more to the point.

Perhaps I can say a thing or two about the *Lilium candidum* that may help some who fail. It will bear no potting. Set it out in August, much it in October for the winter, and in the spring when it is uncovered just keep away from it. Just a touch in the center of its young leaves, or brushing your dress against it, and no bloom for that year. An inquisitive neighbor poked her umbrella at one of mine after it had begun to form a bud and it shrunk right up and grew in breadth and not height, which meant no flowers on that stalk.

Now I want some information for myself. Four or five of my begonias (flowering varieties) are drooping and apparently dying. Have tried almost no water for some and more for others, with no success. This, too, after years of growing them well. I cannot give up this my favorite house plant.

Fryeburg, Me.

C. G. NEWMAN.

We are pleased to have the opinions and critical remarks of our correspondent. We fear we can say little, if anything, to help in relation to the begonias in question. One who has grown the begonia well for years ought to be able to locate the difficulty with the plants in the present case. A good soil, composed of loam, leaf mold, old manure and sand, with good drainage, is suitable; a temperature of 60° to 70°; watering according to the growth and demands of the plants; a good exposure to the light; these are the general requirements. If the behavior of the plants is not satisfactory we should turn them out of the pots and examine the roots to discover if there is any trouble there. If none should be found, repotting in fresh soil may start them again in a better way.

Earth Worms in Flower Pots.

JAMES VICK:—What will destroy earth worms in flower pots? They have caused me to lose many plants, making the earth sour, thus causing roots to rot. I asked a florist near by and he said use lime water; but repeated applications effected little or no good.

Mrs. Wm. P. M.

Lime water will surely drive earth worms out of the soil of plants in pots if properly applied. In the first place, lime water will not hurt plants, nor can it be made too strong; water will hold only a certain amount of lime in solution. After slaking the lime allow the sediment to settle and then pour off the clear liquid. In this immerse the pot infected nearly to the rim and allow it to remain a half hour or more, until the whole soil is saturated. The worms will come to the top of the soil and can be removed.

Narcissus not Blooming.

We have had several complaints about narcissus plants in the open ground not blooming. One of these is by Mrs. G. W. T., Brock, Mo., who says of hers, "it buds freely every year, the buds get large and then blight." The narcissus requires a great deal of water, and, no doubt, many of the failures to bloom freely is for want of a full and even copious supply of water.

Bright, pleasing and instructive, is what we aim to make *Vick's Magazine*, and at the price, 50 cents per year, it ought to be in half a million homes. Mention it to your neighbor.

VICK'S MAGAZINE.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JULY, 1892.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

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All contracts based on a "guaranteed and proved circulation" of an average through the year of **200,000**.

All communications in regard to advertising to Vick Publishing Co., New York office, 38 Times Building, H. P. Hubbard, Manager.

Editorial Notes.

The series of articles on how to build and enjoy greenhouses will commence with our August number, instead of July, as announced.

Our September issue will contain a magnificent double page colored plate of tulips and hyacinths, suggestive of what should be planted in the fall for enjoyment the following spring.

Music Everywhere.

The old and reliable firm of Marchal & Smith, manufacturers of pianos and organs, make a very compact but attractive announcement in our advertising columns. In fact they will send a piano or organ on trial to any subscriber of Vick's.

Harper's for July.

A strange story, remarkable alike for the boldness of its conception and the skill with which that conception has been successfully wrought out, will be published in *Harper's Magazine* for July. Its title is "The Soul of Rose Dede," and its author that accomplished Southern writer Mrs. M. E. M. Davis.

No Calla Lily for Dinner.

A report has been given very general circulation in the press that the root of the calla lily is to be introduced into cultivation as a table vegetable through the efforts of the United States Department of Agriculture. As this report did not appear reasonable, a letter was addressed to the botanist of the Department, Mr. Geo. Vasey, who replied, under date of June 18, that the report is "without foundation." As an article of diet calla bulbs will never compete with potatoes.

The Poison of Poison Ivy.

Orchard and Garden in its last issue very properly pointed out the difference in appearance between poison ivy and the Virginia creeper. It also made the remarkable statement that "the poison is really not the plant, but a minute microscopic parasite which lives upon it, and which readily leaves its home for the soft skin of a child." Our contemporary should give its readers the evidence of this parasite, and, if possible, something of its life history, and state whether it is a parasite of animal or

vegetable characteristics. A little investigation may also show the "parasite" is not particularly partial to the "soft skin of a child" and will disport itself lively even on the skin of an adult. It is strange that such statements can be made by one who knows anything of poisonous plants.

Columbian Exposition.

Chief Samuels of the Horticultural department has already received donations of plants and flowers for the Exposition valued at more than \$50,000. All preparations for the care of tender plants have been made, and large consignments are expected soon from tropical countries.

From California is to be exhibited at the World's Fair one of the famed huge redwood trees, or *sequoia gigantea*. The one selected is 300 feet high and more than 30 feet in diameter at the base. A specially constructed train will be necessary to carry the monster across the continent. It is the intention to hollow the base into booths in which will be sold California wines, fruits and curiosities made of polished redwood.

A number of the far-famed Kerry cows are to be taken from Ireland to Chicago, at the time of the World's Fair, for the purpose of presenting to the admiring gaze of visitors the spectacle of real Irish milkmaids and butter makers—pretty ones, of course—pursuing their avocation. At the Irish industrial village, too, which will be one of the interesting features of the Fair, will be seen native Donegal peasant girls spinning wool in genuine Irish cottages, and dyeing it in the historic potato pot on a real bog-peat fire.

The Columbian Cyclopedia.

In a notice last month of this excellent work now in course of publication by Garretson, Cox & Co., of 365 Seventh St., Buffalo, N. Y., or 393 Pearl St., New York, it was stated that the completion of the work was expected in June. It is now learned, however, that it will be August, at least, before the last volumes can be sent out. An invaluable feature of the work is found in its combination, under one alphabetical arrangement, of a pronouncing and defining dictionary and a cyclopedia. We most heartily commend the work. Full particulars, with specimen pages, can be had on application to the publishers.

Fruit Prospects.

It may perhaps be safely said that in the country generally there will be less than an average crop of fruit. Although the total crop of California will be large it is thought that it will fall below a full crop. The vineyards, especially, have been severely injured by frosts, and both apricots and nectarines will be short, and peaches an average. The peach crop of the Middle States will be a light one. In Connecticut the promise is good; Maryland less than an average; in Texas the yield will be a very light one; in Arkansas not more than half a crop; Tennessee uncertain; Virginia, badly killed by frost; West Virginia, prospect discouraging; Kentucky, above an average; South Carolina, very promising; Ohio, very poor in the central and northern sections of the State, and poor to fair in the southern section; Michigan, prospect of an abundant crop; Illinois, seriously injured; Missouri, crop may be good;

Kansas, buds were badly damaged by frost and crop will be light; Nebraska, peaches all killed, cherries and plums badly injured; Colorado, injured by frosts; Oregon, below the average.

In the larger apple growing regions the prospects have generally been reported as fair, but at the present time full particulars have not been acquired. Next month the real condition of this crop will be better known. In the Hudson River grape section and the lake regions of this State the prospect of the grape crop is good. The blooming season is but a few days beyond the average, and the vines are healthy and growing finely. Up to this time there have been no cases of mildew reported. The supply of small fruits is an average one. Some portions of the West have suffered in their fruit crop by the great rain falls; strawberry growers, especially, in Southern Illinois and Missouri and further south in the Mississippi Valley have met with severe losses from this cause.

Kerosene Emulsion.

We wish to impress upon our readers, who are annoyed by various insects on plants, the value of the kerosene emulsion for their destruction. Two modes of preparing the mixture were given in our June issue, page 117. There are but few insects which would not be killed by the application of this liquid, and any injurious insects which can be reached in this manner may be thus kept in check. Unfortunately some kinds cannot be treated in this manner, as from their peculiarly volatile habits they elude our efforts in this way and we are obliged to adopt means adapted specially to them; but sluggish insects and caterpillars and larvæ are thus easily exterminated.

Australian Apples in London.

A late number of the *London Gardeners Chronicle* has the following item: The Orient Company's steamer "Orotava" is today (June 8) unloading at Tilbury Dock 6,671 cases of apples from Hobart. A few days previously the steamers 'Elderslie' and 'Ormuz' discharged—the former 31,051 cases, and the latter 497 cases from Melbourne; 2,735 cases from Hobart and six from Adelaide; a total of 40,960 cases of apples."

Black Knot of Plum and Cherry.

The true nature of this disease or fungus is now so well known and the course of action necessary to pursue to prevent its progress and spread is so well understood it becomes important that the public, or that portion of it who cultivate the plum and the cherry, should be urged to act in concert in subduing this pest. The New York Agricultural Experiment Station, at Geneva, in March, issued Bulletin No. 40, considering the subject of the Black Knot very fully. This Bulletin can be procured by those desiring it by addressing Dr. Peter Collier, Director of the station.

The practical plan is to cut down badly infested trees and burn them; or cut off some distance below the knot the affected branches of trees not badly infested. Do not cut the affected limbs and throw them away as the spores will continue to develop and will spread from this source. Extermination by fire is the only safe course. The time to do it is whenever a sign of the knot is to be perceived. Neighbors should talk with each other about it and all agree to work together to destroy this fungus which is causing so great loss among plum and cherry trees. If only one or a few persons in a community destroy the infested trees it will avail but little, as the spores will spread for a great distance from any trees on which they are allowed to develop.

Marguerite Carnations.

Mr. VICK seems to think an ounce of experience is worth a ton of theory! so I will tell you how my Marguerite carnations have grown. Let me say in beginning I was never successful in making carnations bloom; so last April when I found five seeds of this famous new variety in a package of mixed seeds, I had but little expectation of ever seeing a blossom.

They were planted the first of May, and every seed germinated; two of the seedlings died in infancy, but when the other three were large enough to transplant they grew and flourished finely in the flower bed. They did not bloom in the stipulated four months' time for me, though now I feel sure they would if they could have had plenty of water during the dry weather. But in September two plants were full of buds and the other thriving. As they are only half hardy like all perpetual carnations, I concluded they would have to be removed to winter quarters before hard frosts. I began by soaking the earth well around them, and as I intended to try the budded ones for winter blooming I took a quart fruit can and lined it well with the moss that comes round mailing plants. The mass of wet soil I carefully took up with the carnation roots so completely filled the can that the stems stood up straight as a stake, not a spoonful more of earth was needed. I had a very strong idea at that time that moving the plants would surely blight the buds, so I removed all but six of them; then I gave the plants another watering and put them in the shade in the woodshed. In a couple of weeks I carried them into a room where there was no fire, keeping them in a sunny south window in daytime, and removing them from its draughts at night. To my surprise not a leaf or bud wilted, but grew on as calmly as if they had never been disturbed, and by the first of November both plants bloomed, one a pure geranium scarlet, perfectly double, the other a semi-double, rosy pink in color, and both exquisitely clove scented. They remained in that room with only sun heat till February, growing and budding strongly all the while, and then, as they were looking too lovely not to be seen, they were brought in to the dining-room where it was kept a July temperature, and, without resenting such a sudden change, have continued to grow, bud and flower ever since. Today, April 6th, they stand 29 inches above the earth of the can, well branched and full of flowers and buds. Crowded as they are, they have grown so rapidly that when they were in the fireless room they needed watering three times a week, and in the hot one once or twice a day.

I usually put two or three drops of ammonia in the water two or three times a week, and once a week give two or three table-spoonsful of manure water. Occasionally they have had a good top bath, but with or without it, they have never had an insect on them, and have kept calmly about their business of brightening the wintry world in heat or sun. The other plant was wintered in the cellar; has come out smiling, is now in a sunny window in the woodshed waiting for the season of out of door life.

All of them will have a rich place on the border of my flower bed, the branches well spread out and covered with earth, and I expect great things of them the coming summer; that, however, may not be realized. I have a common perpetual carnation that has sat beside these Marguerites, and received exactly the same treatment, and while it is a thrifty plant it has not shown the sign of a bud. So it must be in the blood of the Marguerites to grow and flower, and not my treatment.

C. H.

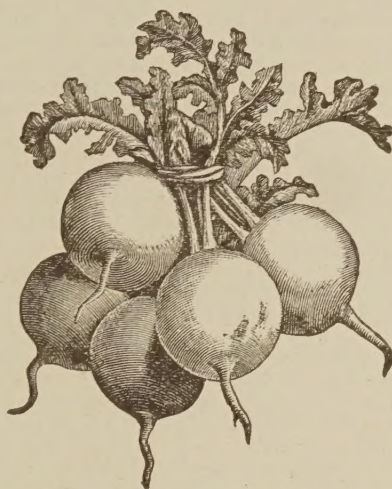
It takes about three seconds for a message to go from one end of the Atlantic cable to the other—about 700 miles a second.

A train on the New York Central ran from New York to Buffalo, four hundred and thirty-six miles, in four hundred and forty minutes. The actual running was fourteen minutes less, that time having been lost in stopping at three stations.

Notes on Vegetables.

An asparagus bed once well established and properly cared for will last for many years, but the length of time will depend upon the care it receives. The ground should be put in first class condition before planting, by being made deep, rich and mellow. The plants should be set in rows about two and a half feet apart each way. A year's time will be gained by setting plants instead of sowing seed. Plants can be cheaply obtained of nurserymen and seed dealers.

Thorburn's Everbearing cucumber is an entirely new and very desirable addition to our list of cucumbers. Its peculiar merit is that the vines continue to flower and produce fruit until they are killed by frost, whether the ripe fruit is picked off or not. It is very early, remarkably productive and most valuable as a pickler.



The "White Egg" Turnip is an excellent variety for amateur cultivation, as it has a fine, firm flesh of the purest whiteness, and the flavor is very mild and sweet, without a trace of bitterness.

The Bush Summer Crookneck Squash is a highly esteemed variety of dwarf growth, bearing an abundance of crook-necked fruit of medium or small size, covered with rough excrescences, and of a bright orange color, having a very rich flavor. It is one of the most desirable sorts for amateur cultivation.

The White Marrowfat Bush Bean makes a very good string bean, but is of the greatest value for winter table use. Indeed, it is the very finest, and should be extensively grown in every garden for that purpose. The seeds are pure white, round and plump.

The Early Golden Cluster is a wax pole bean which, when planted at the same time as the bush beans begins to bear at the same time and continues until frost. The pods are from six to eight inches long, borne in clusters of from three to six, and are very freely produced. The pods are of a golden yellow color, and it has become a great favorite wherever known.

The dwarf, or bush beans, are indispensable to every garden. If you wish to make sure of a stringless snap bean, select the Golden Wax, and make a sowing every week for a succession, commencing about the first of May and ceasing about the middle of August.

For the general crop I consider the Yorkshire Hero to be the very best pea we have in cultivation. It is a wrinkled marrow, of great size, very sweet and tender, and enormously productive. It is not a new variety, but one whose merits are but little known.

CHAS. E. PARNELL.

The bee has three-fold voice organs which are the vibrating wings, the vibrating rings of the abdomen, and a true vocal apparatus in the breathing aperture or spiracle. The buzz is produced by the first two, and the hum, which may be "surly, cheerful or colloquially significant," by the vocal membrane.

A Few Notes.

If you cannot afford to buy all the flower pots you want, *grow* them. A package of gourd seed will furnish you with a fine lot. For potting off young plants they are desirable.

Keep planting. Be nothing daunted by failure. My mother planted, on her 77th birthday, some pits of rare peaches, remarking in her sunny way: "Some one will enjoy the fruit when I am partaking of the wonderful fruits of the garden of the dear Lord." Those pits are trees now, laden with bloom, and the little mother still enjoying their fragrance. Two years ago she ate of the luscious fruit, and that season I had to lighten one tree of 310 peaches, another of 300, and place a dozen props under each tree to support the remaining fruit, which was luscious—the thinnest skin, stone the size of a plum stone, and fruit eight inches in circumference. All this for the little work of pushing two peach stones into the soil.

Lobster cactus is easy to care for. Mine was four inches tall when I received it, three years ago. It formed the center-piece at a dinner party lately, a sheet of color—165 blooms; a delight to the eye for weeks.

Colorado, Tex.

MRS. S. N. S.

Ayer's Pills

Are better known and more generally used than any other cathartic. Sugar-coated, purely vegetable, and free from mercury or any other injurious drug, this is the ideal family medicine. Though prompt and energetic in their action, the use of these pills is attended with only the best results. Their effect is to strengthen and regulate the organic functions, being especially beneficial in the various derangements of the stomach, liver, and bowels.

Ayer's Pills

are recommended by all the leading physicians and druggists, as the most prompt and effective remedy for biliousness, nausea, costiveness, indigestion, sluggishness of the liver, jaundice, drowsiness, pain in the side, and sick headache; also, to relieve colds, fevers, neuralgia, and rheumatism. They are taken with great benefit in chills and the diseases peculiar to the South. For travelers, whether by land or sea,

Ayer's Pills

are the best, and should never be omitted in the outfit. To preserve their medicinal integrity in all climates, they are put up in bottles as well as boxes.

"I have used Ayer's Pills in my family for several years, and always found them to be a mild and excellent purgative, having a good effect on the liver. It is the best pill used."
—Frank Spillman, Sulphur, Ky.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

Every Dose Effective

A Strawberry Bed.

One thing in which the farmers of our country, taken as a class, fail, as I believe, more than perhaps in any other, is in their neglect to provide their families with a supply during the whole season of the various small fruits. To this end a generous sized fruit garden should be found on every farm, either united with or separate from the vegetable garden, and if properly cared for will, at comparatively little expense for labor and plants, furnish a full supply from early summer, when strawberries begin to ripen, until late in autumn, and add both to the enjoyment and to the health of the family.

As to the preparation and care of a strawberry bed, let the bed be made very rich; you won't spoil it by making it too rich, at least I have never seen one so injured. Select some part of the garden that has in previous years received clean thorough culture, and especially that is as far as possible free from roots of quack or anything of that sort. Plant, if possible, in long rows, with reference to horse cultivation, and grow in matted rows, which I believe, after long experience, to be the best for either field or garden culture. Do not crowd the plants too closely; give ample room for horse and cultivator; three and one-half feet is plenty close enough. Set only well tested and productive hardy sorts; renew the bed often, use lots of ashes as a fertilizer, give clean and thorough culture, and you will vote strawberry growing a success.

E. J. BROWNELL.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure!

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Health and Flower Culture.

A good many years ago, when your father was a younger man, we first made his acquaintance through the medium of flowers. I was a young girl then, and slowly recovering from a long illness. My energetic nature and idle hands were sadly at variance. My father was a farm student and I read with him the *Genesee Farmer*. There the first advertisement of flower seeds I ever saw met my eye. A dozen varieties of new annuals were offered as a premium for half a dozen new subscribers to the farm journal. These were easily procured, and the package of seeds came in due time. What a happy, eager excitement it made. The dear mother had a positive hunger for flowers, and with me they were an absorbing passion. Here were—we knew not what. But we read of Mr. Vick's western travels, over the Rocky Mountains down into California, in search of new and rare flowers, and here were the trophies he had gained in all that search. The little we could find describing each variety was eagerly sought and read over and over. Plans were made as to where the flower plots should be. We tried to ascertain which were to be tall, and what were low growing, and studied harmonies of color.

When the spring days came mother went with me to the shores of our ever-changing stream and we selected pretty smooth stones, worn smooth and shining. Pale mottled blue and pink stones, pearl tinted and almost translucent, and others flashing with fool's gold; all, or nearly all, oval, and of the size of a goose egg. These were piled in a heap for the father to wheel to the yard. They bordered three round beds on the slope dipping to the river, and were edged inside with little double daisies, the outer two white and the center one with the pink variety. We had not learned the beauty of masses of the same flowers then, so there were rows of phlox and of mignonette, of

portulaca and dwarf double larkspurs, and other things. The petunias were fortunately grouped by themselves on a bit of high ground. The double balsams looked so tender and consequential, as they stood in a seed box with their first broad leaves, we decided to cross the river and climb the hill a little way, for leaf-mold in the hollows under the forest trees. That was an undertaking. I remember the lack of strength, of stopping on the bridge and waiting to rest, and watching the minnows meanwhile, of clinging to the undergrowth to aid in the ascent, and of dropping down on the soft mold and looking back across the river to the dear old home on the sunny slope, the apple trees a mass of pink bloom, and wondering when I would be rested enough to get back there. But that was accomplished, and the little basket of mold helped to fill a handsome brown glazed snuff jar, small at the top and bottom and large in the middle. The balsam it held—a pale double rose-tinted one—grew to immense size, and was so symmetrical and so loaded with blooms it attracted great attention and admiration. The journeys for woods mold were repeated many times, and often some pretty growth from the woods came home, too. Some fine ferns, to grow under a west window, blood-root and hepatica, to mass themselves along a bare spot on the north side of the house.

One day my father came home with some slender young maples. He had trimmed them to poles, and these he drove into the ground in two rows across the walk leading to the well and brought their slender upper ends together and tied them securely, saying: "There, Jennie, now you have a place for your sweet peas and morning glories." The morning glories took possession of the poles and the peas clung to dark twine which laced in and out among the poles and nearly filled in all the sides.

Oh, that happy summer! What an impetus to spring up in the early morning and see if a new blossom had opened. Every member of the household were called to come and admire. When the dear father came up the walk in the dewy morning, with his brimming pails of milk, and saw me on my knees with a steel fork loosening the soil, tossing out a weed or holding a new flower tenderly in my palm, he would smile indulgently, though his salutation would be: "There you are, bowed down to your idols." Life had a new interest, and hope quickened the pulse. The long days of utter weakness and despair were over. These lovely things that had come to us were angels in disguise. What might we not expect in the future, when all lands contributed, and fresh and new things came into our possession? A floral catalogue from Vick was a new era in our life. The next winter we planned and worked with unflagging zeal to get the summer's sewing done in the cold weather, that when warm weather came we might live out of doors, and make the home grounds a beauty and an inspiration. People we loved, and strangers, too, came and went, and came again, full of eager questionings as to where we found such beauty, and how such results were attained. But the floral goddess knows full well who her worshippers are, and they who study each little plant as a mother does her babe are they who get a full reward for their toil.

Now I am too old to care for a large space, but this I find—you can have perpetual loveliness in a favored spot if you manage it right. Let a handful of crocuses nestle in among hepaticas and blood-root along the wall in view of the dining room; back of them hyacinths and tulips may open by the time these fade; fill in the space with pansies opening into bloom, and when these are becoming scraggy and uninteresting, from some back place transplant asters or salvias; and finally sink pots of chrysanthemums to keep it ablaze well into the winter. Concentrate all your labor upon this little spot and you can water, and enrich, and weed, a small place, and see it a thing of beauty and a joy forever.

J. B. K.

Asthma The African Kola Plant discovered in Congo, West Africa, is Nature's Sure Cure for Asthma. **Cure Guaranteed or No Pay.** Export Office, 1164 Broadway, New York. For Large Trial Case, **FREE** by Mail, address KOLA IMPORTING CO., 132 Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

LADY'S MONEY!

We want ladies to manage congenial homework, obtain names, send circulars. Terms and brochure teaching our New Toilet Art **FREE.** Address with stamp. Sylvan Toilet Co. Ft. Huron, Mich.

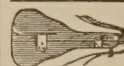


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The Toilet Preparation Co. ROMULUS, N. Y.

OREGON Plants, Flowers and Shrubbery; Fossils, Sea Shells and Moss; Natural History Specimens and Curiosities. A Beautiful Shrub, post paid, 25c. Address G. M. POWERS, JR., NEWPORT, OREGON



LADIES' Price List of our three Needle Embroidery Machines, Rug Patterns, Plush Yarns and Zephyrs, free E. ROSS & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

SALESMEN SALARY OR COMMISSION TO HANDLE GREATEST NOVELTY PATENTED EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY; SELL AT SIGHT PARTICULARS FREE. SAMPLE 50 cts. Address UNITY DOOR CHECK CO. Dept. 63 UNITY BLDG., CHICAGO, ILL.

CUT THIS OUT and send with your name and express office address and we will send you free to examine and wear, a **SOLID GOLD** finished watch that you can sell for Ten Dollars. If it suits, you send us Four Dollars and express charges; if not, return it to me. Mention whether Ladies' or Gents' size is desired. **W. S. SIMPSON, 37 College Place, N. Y.**

\$7.50 FOR A DAYS' WORK. GOOD PAY! STEADY WORK IF DESIRED. Address **JAMES LEE & CO., 215 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.**

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When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of **FITS, EPILEPSY, or FALLING SICKNESS** a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. **H. G. ROOT, M.C., 183 Pearl St., N. Y.**

When writing to advertisers, mention Vick's Magazine.

HOME FLORICULTURE. BY EBEN E. REXFORD.

A valuable work on the Cultivation of Garden and House Plants. This work has a Thoroughly Practical Value, and is written in a plain and comprehensive manner. Elegantly Illustrated and Handsomely Bound. **Price \$1.50.** Address

JAMES VICK'S SONS, Rochester, N. Y.

BABY'S FIRST TWO YEARS.

BY HER MOTHER.

My baby is now two and one-half years old, and a brighter, sweeter child is seldom seen.

The first few-months of her life this little one suffered tortures from eczema. Our most eminent physician, Dr. J. F. Croston, treated her, lancing several large abscesses. It is no wonder that we were completely discouraged. Yet



when our hearts were saddest there came relief, and in a wonderful way. We had tried nearly all the foods sold by our druggist, but utterly in vain. Our physician recommended something else. We tried it, and noticed an improvement

after the first three meals. There was no further need of medicine, for this food made our little girl so strong and healthy that the dread eruption was soon cured.

Her teeth all came with little trouble, she has had no difficulty from indigestion, and her sleep has been sound and unbroken. This food is called *Lactated*, and I want every mother to know of it.

* * * * *

The history given above was written by Mrs. Morris A. Smith, 32 Race St., Haverhill, Mass. The picture of her baby proves all that Mrs. Smith has written about its present good health. She is but one of the thousands of mothers who, when all earthly help seemed in vain, have seen their little ones come back to health solely through the use of this pure food. Yet *Lactated Food* is not a medicine—it is simply a pure food that keeps the well baby strong, and in a natural way makes the sick baby well.

* *

Lactated Food is sold by the best druggists, or mailed on receipt of price, 25 cents, 50 cents, \$1.00. Interesting book of prize babies and beautiful birthday card free to any mother sending her baby's name.

Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

THE MONON ROUTE.

The Pullman Vestibuled Car line between Chicago, Lafayette, Louisville. Chicago, Indianapolis and Cincinnati.

The only line serving meals in a regular Dining Car between Chicago and Cincinnati.

Ask for tickets via. the "Monon."

JAMES BARKER, G. P. Ag't, Chicago.

THE LINE OF LAKES.

The above name has been applied to the Wisconsin Central Lines on account of the large number of lakes and summer resorts tributary to its lines. Among some of the well-known summer resorts are Fox Lake, Ill., Lake Villa, Ill., Waukesha, Mukwonago, Cedar Lake, Neenah, Waupaca, Fifeield, Butternut and Ashland, Wis. These lakes abound in numerous species of fish, such as black bass, rock bass, pickerel, pike, perch, muskallonge, while sportsmen will find an abundance of game, such as ducks, geese, quails, snipe, etc. In the grandeur of her scenery, the charming beauty of her rustic landscapes and the rare perfection of her summer climate, the state of Wisconsin is acknowledged to be without a peer in the union. Her fame as a refreshing retreat for the overheated, careworn inhabitants of the great cities during the midsummer months, has extended southward as far as the Gulf of Mexico and eastward to the Atlantic. Pamphlets giving valuable information can be obtained free upon application to GEO. R. FITCH, G. E. A. Wis. Cen. Lines, New York, N. Y., or JAS. C. POND, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

SUBSCRIBER, are your neighbors enjoying *Vick's Magazine*, the same as you are? Just mention it to them, or send us their names, and we will send a sample copy.



"Killmright" Killsemsure!

The cares and annoyances of those who raise flowers and fruits of any kind or to any extent, are principally caused by mildew and the insect pests of all kinds, which seem to thrive and multiply with marvelous rapidity. A preparation called Killmright has recently been introduced in this country by the Stott Garden Implement Co., of 136 Liberty St., New York. It bears very high endorsements from Great Britain, where it is very popular. The Stott Co. also manufacture a very ingenious and effective apparatus for thoroughly distributing their "Killmright" insecticide in just the spots up under the leaves or in the joints where the pests hide themselves and chuckle in their fancied security. It will work with equal ease on some tiny plants, like violets, or a large tree. It consists of a copper cylinder, called a "Distributor," in which there are several cells which are charged with the Killmright. This Distributor is then made part section of a hose attached in the usual way, the water all passing through the cells is thereby thoroughly impregnated with its poisonous qualities. We say poisonous—it is not so to man or beast, but just so to mildew and insects. And therein is effective as a dead shot for killing mildew, green fly, red spider, thrip, mealy bug, softer varieties of scale, ants, caterpillars and other insects peculiar to vines and fruit trees. It is simply remarkable, as while it does what they claim for it, it is practically harmless to plant life. Orchids, coleus, etc., being submerged in it come out unscathed. The nozzle used is known as the "Stott Sprayer," a most simple and perfect sprayer. It gives a spray like mist, covers a large area, and for the purpose of spraying insecticide is unequalled.

A gentleman recently paid a visit to Rochester in the interest of the company and made a large number of very satisfactory tests in the Vick greenhouses, as well as those of Ellwanger & Barry and Salter Bros. Quick converts were made in each place. The Company also manufacture hand syringes on the same principle, suitable for small conservatories and house plants.

If an investment in these articles described were to cost double what is charged, it would be very profitable indeed, as the flowers and fruit would bear at least double the quantity they would if left annoyed and covered with mildew and insects. The Distributor and Killmright are in use at the Executive Mansion conservatories, Washington, as well as in many of the leading private and commercial greenhouses. The Distributor can be used in connection with a garden engine. The Killmright is a first-class disinfectant, and is extensively used in washing dogs and cattle, freeing them from vermin and keeping the skin healthy and coat glossy.

Around-the-World Outfit.

It would seem that Dr. Alice Stockham, of Chicago, had reduced the amount of clothes with which a woman can travel to a minimum. Dr. Stockham sailed from New York, a few days ago, for a six months' trip around the world. She carried a small square handbag containing her entire outfit, except what she wore. The sum of these latter garments was this: One

union suit of light wool; a divided skirt of blue serge, lined; a black cloth gown, made in one piece; a long serge traveling coat; a black bonnet and gloves; heavy soft kid boots, and black wool stockings. In her bag she carried a second union suit, like the one she wore, and one a little heavier, a pair of equestrian tights, a second pair of stockings, a black silk princess gown, and a bedroom wrapper, also of silk, one cotton night gown, two neck handkerchiefs of black silk and two of white, to fold inside the necks of her gowns, which she wore low, half a dozen

pocket handkerchiefs, and a black scarf for headgear in crossing. That was all—not a bandbox, not a petticoat, not even a frill. "What under the firmament are women coming to?" says some man under his breath. "Solid comfort, good sir, and less nonsense about it.—*N. Y. Sun.*

SOMETHING HANDSOME.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company have issued an elegantly illustrated pamphlet entitled "A Ramble Through Wonderland," which should be on every farmer's table. It is a description finely written and elegantly illustrated of the resources, agricultural, pastoral and mineral, of the states traversed by this road. To the man who has never seen this region it will carry a very correct idea of the scenery and resources of the country; to one who has been there it will bring up the memories of the past in a way that will afford him great pleasure. It will afford any reader a better knowledge of the scenery, the resources, the climate and the progress of these states than he can find in twice the time and many times the expense from any other source with which we are acquainted. To any one who desires to see the country for himself, it will give full and valuable information, as to routes, rates of fare, etc., etc., which will save him money. It is sent free to all readers who will address CHAS. S. FEE, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn., mentioning this paper. It will prove interesting and instructive reading to any member of the family. Send for it.

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The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton R. R. is the Pullman Safety Vestibuled Line, with Dining Cars between

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BOILING WATER OR MILK.

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GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

COCOA

LABELLED 1-2 LB. TINS ONLY.

IN ORDERING THE Fine Watches

offered last month, the following important paragraphs appear:

POINTS TO REMEMBER.

I.—*Read carefully.* No watches sent C. O. D. No watches offered as premiums. Every watch will be sent in perfect condition. Should any watch be damaged in the mails, return it immediately and a new one will be sent. We guarantee satisfaction in every case, and if the subscriber is convinced that his watch is not as advertised his money will be refunded within reasonable time on return of same by registered mail. See paragraph F in price list.

J.—All our watches are the latest product of the world renowned Waltham and Elgin factories. All watches are stem winders and setters.

K.—These prices do not include a subscription. Any subscriber or reader may buy as many watches as he likes from us and at our greatly reduced prices.

L.—If you want a watch and are not a subscriber, you should become one by adding to your remittance 50c. for a year's subscription to VICK'S MAGAZINE.

IMPORTANT.

M.—In ordering be careful to name the number of the watch desired, the kind of case, and whether open face or hunting. Say whether Waltham or Elgin is preferred; also please name the price of watch you want. *Do all this to avoid mistakes.*

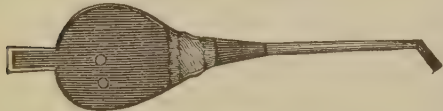
N.—Every watch will be sent by registered mail. Each one is inspected and regulated before mailing, but while only perfect watches ever leave the Waltham or Elgin factories, accidents are possible in the mails. The watch should be carefully wound and run when received, and if not in perfect order should be remailed to this office within a reasonable time, at the same time writing about it.

Address all letters and remittances to
PUBLISHERS VICK'S MAGAZINE,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Flower lovers, send your address for valuable information. Stanley G. Leonard, Box 425, Syracuse, N. Y.

VICK'S EXCELSIOR INSECT EXTERMINATOR.

Vick's Excelsior Insect Exterminator
Will destroy Striped Fleas, Cabbage Lice,
Green Cabbage Worms, Potato Bugs,
Aphis, Squash Bugs, &c.



Harmless to Plants or Vegetables. Sure death to all Plant Insects, particularly the GREEN CABBAGE WORM, for whose ravaging attacks there has hitherto been no known remedy. This powder can be applied most thoroughly, economically, and quickly, by means of the Bellows we have had constructed for that purpose. [See cut above.] About one-half or three-quarters of a pound of the powder should be placed in the bellows through the cork opening at the side. A single puff over the heart of the Cabbage is sufficient for one application. The bellows can thus be worked as fast as a person would ordinarily walk. Try it. It will quickly pay for itself. Exterminator, 40 cents per pound, by mail. In lots of 5 pounds or over, 25 cents per pound, by express, at expense of purchaser. Eight-inch Bellows, by express, at expense of purchaser, \$1.25; 12-inch Bellows, by express, at expense of purchaser, \$1.50.

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Bind Your Magazines AT HOME.

We have a quantity of light, strong and handsome Binders that will hold twelve numbers in the convenient form of a book. Made of the finest material and embossed with the name of Magazine in gold letters. We will send one of these Binders by mail postpaid for 65 cents. Address all orders

VICK'S MAGAZINE, Rochester, N. Y.

DOTS.

Germany sends 130,000 canaries to America every year.

Only 1½ per cent. of the population of India can read and write.

Joseph Walker of Massachusetts invented the wooden shoe peg in 1818.

The Imperial University of Tokio, Japan, has 2,000 scholars enrolled.

There are over 12,500,000 pupils in the public schools of the United States.

On the average a boy costs a parent about \$200 a year until 20 years of age.

Chicago does not lack for reading matter. There are 531 newspapers published there.

Twenty-one railroads center in Minneapolis, which produces 37,000 barrels of flour daily.

Apple trees set out eighty years ago in New Haven, Conn., bore excellent fruit last fall.

Ten thousand Moslem students attend the University of the Great Mosque of El Aga, in Cairo.

A Florida man found "twenty-five fish" in the stomach of a moccasin snake, which he shot a few days ago.

The British Foreign Bible Society has distributed 124,000,000 copies of religious writings in eighty-seven years.

Thread is a simple thing, but simple as it is there are 2,000 kinds of it, and each kind goes through hundreds of different processes.

From 1821 to 1890 over 15,000,000 immigrants arrived in this country, a number equaling one-fourth the entire population of the United States.

It is said that, including the officers holding honorary rank, there are 2,050 generals in the British army, or nearly one for every 100 soldiers.

Printing was introduced into Chili in the year 1812 with a little screw press brought from the United States, which is still preserved in the national museum.

Venezuela has fifty-six holidays every year. On these occasions the people close their stores and enjoy themselves in chicken fights and other tropical amusements.

While the armies of the British Empire cost about \$177,000,000 a year, the German army costs about \$167,000,000 a year and the French army a little over \$140,000,000.

SILK Remnants for Crazy Patch large pkg. pretty pieces 10c, 25 skeins all colors Emb. Silk 20c, Cat. and Crazy Stitches with order. LADIES ART CO., Box 942, St. Louis, Mo.

FREE Trial of Dr. Judd's Electric Belts and Batteries combined. Sent to anyone on trial free. Costs nothing to try them. Will cure you. Give size. Agents wanted. DR. JUDD, DETROIT, MICH.

LADIES who will do writing for me at their homes will make good wages. Reply with self-addressed stamped envelope. MISS MILDRED MILLER, South Bend, Ind.

BEATTY Pianos \$175. Organs \$49. Want agents Catalog free. Dan'l F. Beatty, Wash'ton, N.J.

BICYCLE TO BOYS AND GIRLS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, ON EASY CONDITIONS WITHOUT ONE CENT OF MONEY. Western Pearl Co., 324 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

A WORLD'S FAIR GUIDE FREE. Contains map of Chicago and Exposition grounds and picture and description of all the Fair buildings. Authentic and as good as those sold for 50 cts. We send it free if you mention this paper and ask for free plat of our \$150 lots on \$4 monthly payments at GRIFFITH, Chicago's coming factory suburb, if you also promise to show the plat to five other persons. Will you do it? Write to-day. JAY DWIGGINS & CO., 490 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago, Ill.

—FOR—
DEAFNESS
—CAUSED BY—
SCARLET FEVER,
COLDS,
CATARRH,
MEASLES, ETC.
the **SOUND DISCS** are guaranteed to help a larger percentage of cases than all similar devices combined. The same to the ears as glasses are to the eyes. Positively invisible. Worn months without removal.
H. V. Wales, Bridgeport, Conn.
When writing to advertisers, mention Vick's Magazine.

LANDSCAPE GARDENERS.—The advertiser who is retiring from business on account of old age, offers for sale a splendid business connection. Also suitable to add extensive Florist business. Unexcelled soil for every purpose. Property valued at \$6000. Cash needed \$5000. All particulars. P. O. Box 1171, Seattle, Wash. Reference, James Vick's Sons, Rochester, N. Y.

Cheap Printing Do it yourself. Card press \$3. Circular press \$8. Size for newspaper \$44. Everything easy, printed rules. Send for Catalogue. KELSEY & CO., Meriden, Conn.

10 CACTUS FOR \$1.00 Book on Cacti, 116 pages. 10c. CACTUS Catalogue free. A. BLANC & CO., Philadelphia.

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To-out-of-door folks Recreative Information.

'Tis not the tire that makes the bicycle, nor the saddle, nor the steel, nor the spokes, nor the bearings, nor any other one requisite—'tis the whole—Columbias are balanced to the equipoise of successful nicety—All about Columbias, illustrated in a book about Columbias, free on application to any Columbia agent, or sent by mail for two two-cent stamps. Pope Mfg. Co., 221 Columbus Ave., Boston.

DEAFNESS & HEAD NOISES CURED
by Peck's Invisible Tubular Ear Cushions. Whispers heard. Successful when all remedies fail. Sold **FREE** only by F. Hiscox, 855 B'way, N.Y. Write for book of proofs.

SHORTHAND Writing thoroughly taught by mail or personally. Situations procured all pupils when competent. Send for circular. **W. G. CHAFFEE**, Oswego, N.Y. Book Keeping, Penmanship and Spanish also taught.

LACME A complete garment, worn under the corset or flannels, protecting the clothing from perspiration. Cheaper than dress shields, one pair doing the work of six. Misses', bust measure 32-33, \$1.80; Ladies', " 34-35, 1.00; " 40-46, 1.00. **AGENTS WANTED.** **J. DEWEY**, Manufacturer, 1397 WEST MONROE ST., CHICAGO. Send money by Post Office Order. Catalogue Free.

HOGS WILL BOOM As Never Before, in consequence of foreign countries accepting our pork. Send for a description of the famous **O. J. C. HOGS**. First applicant gets a pair of pigs on time, and Agency. **L. B. SILVER CO.**, Cleveland, O.

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TIDY We will send you a fringed linen Tidy or "An Owl Maid," \$1.00. Ploss to work it, Ingalls' book of stitches and 32-pp. Catalogue of Stamping Outfits, etc., all for six 2c. stamps (12c.) Address **J. F. INGALLS**, Lynn, Mass. Box H 2

HEADACHES CURED FREE. **BECK'S "Little Wonder" HEADACHE POWDERS**, a specific for Nervous and Sick Headaches, Neuralgia etc., Cures promptly; Safe, no Antipyrine or Opiates; Price, 6 doses, 15 cts. Trial pkg for a 2 ct stamp. **A. L. BECK**, Chemist, Sharon, Pa.

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\$5 to \$15 per day, at home, selling LIGHTNING PLATER and plating jewelry, watches, tableware, &c. Plates the finest of jewelry good as new, on all kinds of metal with gold, silver or nickel. No experience. No capital. Every house has goods needing plating. Wholesale to agents \$5. Write for circulars. **H. E. DELNO & Co.**, Columbus, O.

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What Dr. Lemon Will Do.

Do you want to know the name of one of the best all around household doctors, and certainly the cheapest that can be found in any country?

It is Dr. Lemon. Yes, an ordinary, sour, yellow lemon, which you can buy at any grocery for a few cents.

Here are some of the things Dr. Lemon will do for you if you give him the chance.

Squeeze him into a glass of water every morning and drink him with very little sugar. He will keep your stomach in the best of order and never let Mr. Dyspepsia, whom he hates cordily, get into it.

If you have dark hair and it seems to be falling out, cut off a slice of the doctor and rub him on your scalp. He will stop that little trouble promptly.

Squeeze him into a quart of milk and he will give you a mixture to rub on your face night and morning and get a complexion like a princess.

Pour him into an equal quantity of glycerine and rub your hands with the mixture before going to bed. If you don't mind sleeping with gloves on, that is better still, and helps the doctor considerably in his task of whitening your hands. In the morning wash your hands thoroughly in warm water and apply the doctor again pure, but only a few drops of him this time. You must not keep this up too long, or your hands will show such a dazzling whiteness as to make all the other young ladies in the vicinity jealous.

If you have a bad headache cut Dr. Lemon into slices and rub these along your temples. The pain will not be long disappearing—or at least in growing easier to bear.

If a bee or an insect stings you clasp a few drops of the doctor on to the spot and you will find yourself the better for it.

If you have a troublesome corn the doctor can be again put to good account by rubbing him on the toe after you have taken a hot bath and cut away as much as possible of the troublesome intruder.

Besides all this the doctor is always ready to sacrifice himself in the cause of Russian tea—slice him in without sugar—or in the preparation of old fashioned lemonade, than which no drink is more wholesome.

Altogether Dr. Lemon is an individual few people can afford to get along without.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any one of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. Respectfully, **T. A. Slocum, M.C.**, No. 181 Pearl Street, New York.



**LOVELY FACES,
WHITE HANDS.**

Nothing will
WHITEN and CLEAR
the skin so quickly as

Derma-Royale

The new discovery for dissolving and removing discolorations from the cuticle, and bleaching and brightening the complexion. In experimenting in the laundry with a new bleach for fine fabrics it was discovered that all spots, freckles, tan, and other discolorations were quickly removed from the hands and arms without the slightest injury to the skin. The discovery was submitted to experienced Dermatologists and Physicians who prepared for us the formula of the marvelous Derma-Royale. THERE NEVER WAS ANYTHING LIKE IT. It is perfectly harmless and so simple a child can use it. Apply at night—the improvement apparent after a single application will surprise and delight you. It quickly dissolves and removes the worst forms of moth-patches, brown or liver spots, freckles, blackheads, blotches, sallowness, redness, tan and every discoloration of the cuticle. One bottle completely removes and cures the most aggravated case and thoroughly clears, whitens and beautifies the complexion. It has never failed—it CANNOT FAIL. It is highly recommended by Physicians and its sure results warrant us in offering

\$500 REWARD.—To assure the public of its merits we agree to forfeit Five Hundred Dollars cash, for any case of moth-patches, brown spots, liver spots, blackheads, ugly or muddy skin, unnatural redness, freckles, tan or any other cutaneous discolorations, (excepting birthmarks, scars, and those of a scrofulous or kindred nature) that Derma-Royale will not quickly remove and cure. We also agree to forfeit Five Hundred Dollars to any person whose skin can be injured in the slightest possible manner, or to anyone whose complexion (no matter in how bad condition it may be), will not be cleared, whitened, improved and beautified by the use of Derma-Royale.

Put up in elegant style in large eight-ounce bottles. **Price, \$1.00. EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED.** Derma-Royale sent to any address, safely packed and securely sealed from observation, safe delivery guaranteed, on receipt of price, **\$1.00 per bottle.** Send money by registered letter or money order with your full post-office address written plainly; be sure to give your County, and mention this paper. Correspondence sacredly private. Postage stamps received the same as cash.

AGENTS WANTED Send for Terms **\$10 A DAY.** Sells on Sight **THE DERMA-ROYALE COMPANY,** Corner Baker and Vine Streets, CINCINNATI OHIO.

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PERSONAL.—The beauty of the Romans was largely due to Anointments, and Dr. O. P. Brown's celebrated **TISSUE BUILDER**, made from a Roman Oil Formula, has a wonderful effect on the skin, acting as a tonic. It feeds the tissues, fills up wrinkles, plumps the figure, beautifies the complexion and hands. Most skins, hungry for nourishment, absorb it as thirsty plants do water. Send 10 cents for sample and Lady's paper illustrating Seven Ages of Woman's Life. Address, 47 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J.

FRUIT EVAPORATOR
THE ZIMMERMAN
The Standard Machine
Different sizes and prices. Illustrated Catalogue free.
THE BLYMYER IRON WORKS CO., Cincinnati, O.

FAT FOLKS
using "Anti-Corpulene Pills" lose 15 lbs. a month. They cause no sickness, contain no poison and never fail. Sold by Druggists everywhere or sent by mail. Particulars (sealed) 4c. **WILCOX SPECIFIC CO., Phila., Pa.**

JAPANESE PILE CURE
A Guaranteed cure for Piles of whatever kind. External, Internal, Blind or Bleeding, Itching, Chronic, Recent or Hereditary. \$1.00 a box, 6 boxes \$5.00; sent by mail. A written Guarantee positively given to each purchaser of 6 boxes, to refund the \$5.00 paid if not cured. Guarantee issued only by **JOS. R. HOFFLIN, Druggist, Minneapolis, Minn.**
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You Can't Keep Cool

while you're rubbing away over a tub of steaming clothes. If you want to keep comfortable and save your health (think of inhaling that fetid steam) and strength, stop the rubbing—and the steaming.

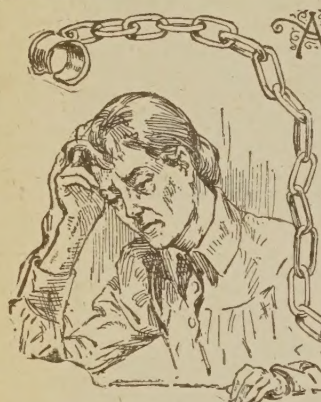
Pearline does it. Pearl-line; cold water; no boiling; little work; that is the programme for hot-weather washing.

This taking away of the rubbing is more than a matter of saving work. It's a saving of needless

and ruinous wear and tear to all your summer clothing.

Direction for this easy, safe and economical washing, on every package of Pearl-line.

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you. "This is as good as" or "the same as Pearl-line." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, if your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—send it back.



A face with features pinched and thin
A voice so sharp 'tis nigh a sin;
Eyes wearied, heavy, reddened, dull,
With tears, alas, too often full,
A struggling woman without hope,
Her endless cleaning done with-

Soap.

A face filled out once more to youth,
A happy laugh, 'tis music sooth,
And bright eyes full of peace and joy
Seem dancing to its melody.
What is the charm? Wise women know
And find it in—**SAPOLIO.**



Getting Even with the Judge.

There is a capital story being told of a deservedly popular Judge. He lives on the Great Western line, and a week or two ago entered a train at Paddington, which went right through to its destination without stopping. This meant that the worthy Judge would fly through his own station, about twenty miles down. He did not wake up to this fact until the familiar scenery near his station told him where he was, and the rate the train was going how he was situated. Quick as lightning he pulled one of the alarm bells, and the train drew up at the station. The guard rushed to the carriage.

"Who pulled the alarm?" cried the guard.

"I did," cried the Judge.

"What for?"

"Because I wanted to get off."

The guard thereupon made some remarks to the Judge more forcible and less respectful than he was accustomed to hear. His lordship thereupon complained to the stationmaster, who told him that he would inquire into the matter.

When next they met the Judge asked the stationmaster if he had reported the guard.

"I spoke to him, my lord, when he came on the slow train," he replied.

"Well, what did he say?"

"Well, my lord, he said he would come up some day and adjourn your court."

The Judge appreciated the man's witty way of saying that he had the right to control his own train, and did not pursue the matter further.—*London Tid-Bits.*

Have you CONSUMPTION? Catarrh? Bronchitis? Asthma?

All Diseases of Nose, Throat and Lungs (except last stages of Consumption) surely cured by the New **Andral-Broca Discovery**. Not a Drug, but a New Scientific Method of Home Treatment. Cures **Guaranteed**. Sent **FREE** to all who apply. **Try it FREE and pay if satisfied**. State age and particulars of disease. Address **NEW MEDICAL ADVANCE**, 62 E. 4th St., Cincinnati, O.

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Costs More.

The BUCK-THORN FENCE costs more than common barbed wire, but a dollar is worth more than fifty cents; and so with B. T. as to B. W. There is always a market of the better quality for better goods, at better prices, and that is why the BUCK-THORN BARB FENCE, although costing more than barb wire, sells well wherever known. It is the Strongest, the most Visible, the Handsomest, the Best barb fence in the world. Send us your address; we will send you descriptive circulars and samples by next mail.

THE BUCK-THORN FENCE CO., Trenton, N.J.

"The King Fence."

I am well pleased with my fence, for it is the king fence here, and I am on the road where every one who sees it says it is splendid.

T. KEEGAN, Morrellville, Neb.

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CIDER MACHINERY.

POWER SREW
HYDRAULIC, OR
KNUCKLE JOINT

Graters, Elevators, Etc.

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MY WIFE SAYS SHE CANNOT SEE HOW

YOU DO IT FOR THE MONEY.

Buy a \$65.00 Improved Oxford Singer

\$12 Sewing Machine; perfect working, reliable, finely finished, adapted to light and heavy work, with a complete set of the latest improved attachments free. Each machine guaranteed for 5 years. Buy direct from our factory, and save dealers and agents profit. Send for FREE CATALOGUE.

OXFORD MFG. COMPANY, DEPT 40 CHICAGO, ILL.

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7/8

of our troubles arise from our not being able to distinguish right from wrong! This is your position in regard to Tea!

Give "Bhud," "Tiffin" or "Bungalow" brands of Tea a fair trial. Use one-third the quantity; make properly, and you will find a golden liquid of exquisite flavor; healthful —not producing nervousness—owing to the iron impregnated soil upon which the Tea is grown; economical, because it is unadulterated, pure and strong. Right Tea made right is what we want to get you to try.

Ask Grocers for our Brands.

The Ceylon Planters' Tea Company,

Capital—\$1,000,000,

110 Fifth Avenue, cor. 16th St.,
New York City.

Pears' Soap

Personal civilization is only begun when we dress well, use good language, compute eclipses, analyze soaps, make roads, paint pictures, build houses, and print advertisements.

Personal civilization is making the most of the man and woman, boy and girl—but better begin with the baby.

The baby is n't spoiled; that is more than ought to be said of the rest of us.

What we want is a morning bath, a thorough scrubbing; we ought not to think we are up till we've had it.

A baby brought all the way up on Pears' Soap would be more of a man or woman than we, poor creatures, can comprehend. There is no fat or alkali in it.

The baby would need no doctor, for he or she would be healthy; or teacher, for he or she would be wise; or minister, he or she would be good. And healthy and wise and good are happy and beautiful.

So Pears' Soap—because it is nothing but soap, no free fat or alkali in it—nothing but soap—is the means of personal civilization. Begin with the baby, if not too late; but better late than never; and never too late to mend.

Figs and Thistles.

From the Ram's Horn, Indianapolis.
Worry kills more people than the cholera.

The best place to test a light is in the dark.

To have an honest critic is to have a faithful friend.

The devil never likes a man who likes good books.

Never sleep with enmity in your heart against anybody.

Life is not worth living unless you live for somebody else.

The man who picks out his own cross never has a light load.

The worst troubles anybody has are those that never happen.

It isn't always the best man who gets the biggest gravestone.

If happiness is your object in life, don't try too hard to get rich.

Never step over one duty to perform another. Take them as they come.

The most valuable experience is frequently the least pleasant experience.

A good way to learn how to move mountains is to begin on grains of sand.

The best preacher is the one who comes the closest to living his own preaching.

Knowledge is power, but it takes a good deal of it to know how to live without work.

Nothing is so encouraging to good luck as an energetic readiness to take advantage of it.

It is hard to believe that a man who doesn't agree with us can be altogether right in his heart.

Sawing an inch from your yardstick may shrink the door of heaven so small that you can't get through it.

There are so many people who think that other people's eyes need doctoring because they can't see straight themselves.

A sandbag is one of the most useful of household articles. Its virtues are equal if not superior to the hot water bag, and the cost is considerably less. The sand should be fine and clean, and should be thoroughly dried out before being "bagged." It is better to cover the flannel bag which holds the sand with a cotton one, as this prevents the sand from sifting out. A bag not larger than ten inches square is an available size. Mothers whose children are subject to earache will find these bags invaluable. They hold the heat a long time and their composition is such that they are easily adjustable to the affected parts.

GARFIELD TEA Overcomes results of bad eating; Cures Sick Headache; restores Complexion; cures Constipation. Send for Free Sample: o 319 West 45th Street, New York City.

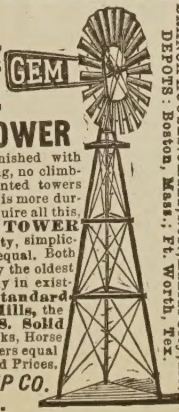
SHREWSBURY TOMATOKETCHUP.

"How use doth breed a habit in a man!" for who that once hath used himself to Shrewsbury Tomatoketchup with good will giveth up that relish to his meat?

E.C. Hazard & Co. New York

GEM STEEL WIND ENGINE
GEM STEEL TOWER

The GEM ENGINE, when furnished with Graphite Bearings, requires no oiling, no climbing of towers, no hinged or frail-jointed towers and practically no attention, yet is more durable than other Wind Motors that require all this, and more unique in finish. The GEM TOWER combines beauty, strength, durability, simplicity to the greatest extent and has no equal. Both are manufactured and guaranteed by the oldest and most reliable Wind Mill Company in existence, and who build the Halladay Standard Pumping and Geared Wind Mills, the Standard Vaneless and U. S. Solid Wheel Wind Mills, Pumps, Tanks, Horse Hay Tools, &c. No other company offers equal inducements. Send for Catalogue and Prices. **U. S. WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO. BATAVIA, ILL., U. S. A.**



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Views, Floor Plans, and Estimates of Cost.

A \$1200 COTTAGE.

56 designs for dwellings are shown, ranging in cost from \$650 to \$10,000. Many cheap ones. More and better ideas on tasteful and economical building can be obtained from this book than from anything yet published. Sent, prepaid, for \$1.00.

F. P. ALLEN, Architect, Houseman Block, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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Diameter 4 inches; Length 30 inches.

DISTRIBUTER,

FOR AUTOMATICALLY MIXING INSECTICIDE—WILL PERFECTLY MIX ANY SOAP COMPOUND AND AMMONIA. PLACE THE INSECTICIDE OR CRYSTAL AMMONIA IN THE CELLS AND TURN ON THE WATER. WILL WORK WITH ANY FORCE PUMP ENGINE. SAVES MIXING, TIME AND MONEY.



Applying Insecticides with "Stott" Distributer.

Two Highest Awards, Horticultural Exhibition, Crystal Palace, London, March 21, 1891.
WE PREPARE A PARIS GREEN EMULSION FOR USE IN OUR DISTRIBUTERS AND SYRINGES.

is unequalled for house, barn, factory or out-buildings, and costs half the price of shingles, tin or iron.
It is ready for use and easily applied by anyone.

FOR SHED OR HENHOUSE

On steep or flat surface. Excellent roof complete

\$2.00 Per 100 square feet. \$2.00

Send stamp for sample and state size of roof.

FOR INSIDE OR OUTSIDE USE OUR "SLATE"

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cost less, cover more, look better, last longer.

WRITE AT ONCE FOR COLOR CARD.

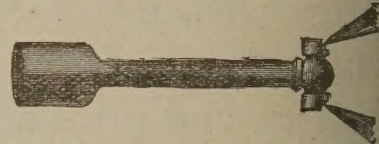
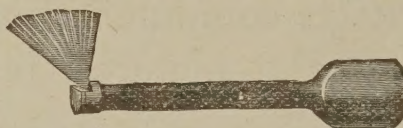
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KILLMRIGHT,

The Best, Safest, Cheapest Non-Poisonous Insecticide Ever Produced.

DEATH TO INSECTS, MILDEW. LIFE TO PLANTS, TREES, VINES.

"STOTT" PATENT SPRAYERS.



GIVE A SPRAY RESEMBLING MIST, AND FOR INSECTICIDE PURPOSES ARE PERFECT, ENABLING THE OPERATOR NOT ONLY TO GET UNDER THE LEAVES, BUT TO SPRAY EVERY PART OF THE PLANTS IN THE MOST PERFECT MANNER.

STOTT'S PATENT SYRINGE.



AN AUTOMATIC INSECTICIDE MIXER. CELL "A" BEING CHARGED WITH THE INSECTICIDE THE WATER, ON LEAVING THE SYRINGE, IS PERFECTLY IMPREGNATED. TWO STOTT SPRAYERS AND A ROSE SPRAY WITH EACH SYRINGE. THE BEST SYRINGE ON THE MARKET.

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JOSEPH GILLOTT'S GOLD MEDAL, STEEL PENS.

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The Most Perfect of Pens.

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You can make \$75 to \$250 a month, provided you work with a little vim, vigor, pluck and push.

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\$30 to \$50
A
WEEK

I WANT an honest, earnest man or woman in every county to take the sole agency for an article that is needed in every home and indispensable in every office. **SELLS AT SIGHT,** in town or country. You can make \$700 in three months, introducing it, after which it will bring you a steady income. Splendid opening for the right person. Don't lose a moment. **Good jobs are scarce and soon taken.** Write at once to **J. W. JONES, Manager, Springfield, Ohio.**



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in your own home. First-class Sewing Machines at wholesale prices.

\$35 Standard Singer Machine for \$9.50

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THE PERFECTION OF CHEWING GUM.

A DELICIOUS

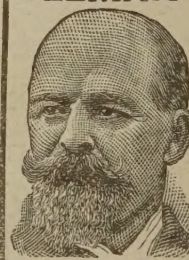
REMEDY

FOR ALL FORMS OF

INDIGESTION.

1-3 of an ounce of Pure Pepsin mailed on receipt of 25c.

CAUTION—See that the name Beeman is on each wrapper.



Each tablet contains one grain pure pepsin, sufficient to digest 1,000 grains of food. If it cannot be obtained from dealers, send five cents in stamps for sample package to

BEEMAN CHEMICAL CO., 25 Lake St., Cleveland, O.

ORIGINATORS OF PEPSIN CHEWING GUM.

new patent. Self-acting, Elastic Truss. Water, Enamel, or Fin-ger Pad, pressure of which can be varied from 1 to 10 lbs. without removing the truss. Worn at night and day. Infant's and child's youth's and adult's sizes. Book on Rupture Free. ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Elastic Stockings, Crutches, Supporters, etc. Best Leg, wooden or rubber foot, \$50. Catalogue Free. State particulars. Geo. R. Fuller, U. S. Government Manufacturer, Rochester, N. Y. Established 1857.

SAVE \$40.00 ON NEW \$140.00 BICYCLES

New, Latest Pattern \$140 Bicycles for \$100. Cheaper grades in proportion; cash on time. Agents wanted. A. W. GUMP & CO., Dayton, Ohio. BICYCLES, GUNS & TYPEWRITERS taken in exchange.

ONE DOLLAR EVERY HOUR YOU WORK

is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made by any one of either sex in any part of the country, who is willing to work industriously at the employment which we furnish. The labor is light and pleasant, and you run no risk whatever. We start you. You can give the business a trial without expense to yourself. **THE BEST OPPORTUNITY EVER OFFERED FOR THOSE WILLING TO WORK.** Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars which we mail free.

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Box 1775, PORTLAND, MAINE.

VOSE & SONS PIANOS.

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